





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass.:* WALTER E. FERNALD  
STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM (*Public - minded*)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION  
500-4-'27. Order 8640.

OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES  
GARDNER STATE COLONY  
PRINTERS

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases.*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1926.

We have now enrolled 1851 inmates. The exact number present however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1614, of whom 1305 were at Waverley and 309 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

Since the publication of our last Report the Commonwealth has acquired the Baldwin Estate, consisting of about nine acres, adjoining the School on the West

and North. This gives us land that will be needed and which can be utilized by cultivation now, and will protect us from neighbors who would be too close to our buildings.

The first step since our annual meeting toward improving and increasing the facilities of the School has been taken and the new laundry is well along. With the aid of our boys the cost will come within the \$40,000 appropriation granted this year by the Legislature for the building of a new laundry. The location, finally decided upon meets with the hearty approval of Trustees and officers of the Institution, as most convenient and easily accessible. In the basement at the south end will be a much needed root cellar.

Already, by the removal of the boilers under the old laundry, some additional storage space has been utilized while the main part of the building is still occupied by the laundry.

A review of the annual reports of the Trustees indicates the constant reaching into the future, as the demands of the times and advances in knowledge of the teaching and care of the feeble-minded have been made. Always will there be need of institutional care for certain classes of the feeble-minded,—but the development of that care grows with the years. Massachusetts is fortunate in having a public opinion which keeps her in the forefront of that development.

A matter of pressing urgency has been in the thoughts of Officers and Trustees for a long time, to wit, institutional care of children under six years of age. It found expression at our July meeting and was discussed from the standpoint of the Superintendent, of the Trustees and of the public. The fact of an increased demand was undisputed,—but it was pointed out that as the State Institutions are now equipped they are unable to handle this class of cases. Special nursery type of housing and facilities would be necessary for such young children.

The subject at that time was referred to the Superintendent to make further investigation by conferring with Superintendents of other institutions for their views and with the Department of Mental Diseases for its attitude upon the subject.

In accordance with the joint request of the Department of Mental Diseases and of the Commission of Administration and Finance the Superintendent has presented to the Trustees his recommendations for a ten-year program of construction. This program, details of which are embodied in his Report, was approved at the October Meeting subject to such amendments as might later be made.

Without indicating any preference in that list of needed construction, the Trustees would call attention to the fact that special facilities for the care of sick employees and added provisions for the treatment of contagious diseases are *imperative* needs.

We would call especial attention to that part of the Superintendent's Report describing in detail the Ten-Year Programme.

Trustees and Corporators cannot help carrying away with them from our meetings a realization of the cramped condition of the departments crowded into the present Administration Building, and we know the serious fire-risk which endangers the invaluable contents of our library of Feeble-Minded Bibliography—not to mention the lives of those who are obliged to sleep in the building, because of lack of housing accommodations.

On the last Saturday of November, in the Recreation Building the Bas Relief Memorial Tablet of the late Walter Elmore Fernald was unveiled and presented to the School by Dr. C. Stanley Raymond, Assistant Superintendent, acting for teachers, staff and employees who presented this tablet as their joint and individual tribute to the memory of Dr. Fernald.

Dr. Greene presided and the exercises began with a prayer by Rev. Francis E. Webster, a lifelong friend of Dr. Fernald followed by a selection by the Girls Choir. Then followed a eulogy by Dr. George L. Wallace of Wrentham, for a long

time under Dr. Fernald as First Assistant Physician. The tablet was then presented by Dr. Raymond and the unveiling was by Bruce Fernald, the only son of Dr. Fernald's eldest son who died several years ago. Dr. Greene accepted it in behalf of the School and the Secretary of the Board accepted it for the Trustees and the Corporation. Dr. George M. Kline, Commissioner, accepted it on the part of the Department of Mental Diseases. The program closed with a selection by the Girls' Choir and benediction by Rev. Frederick E. Page.

The Assembly Room was filled with teachers, staff, employees and many who came from a distance, former teachers and employees, as well as lifelong friends, and members of the corporation.

The tablet will be placed opposite the entrance of the Administration Building and will later be removed to an appropriate place in the new Administration Building, which we hope to have.

It was a most effective and appropriate dedication of the beautiful bronze tablet with its life-like portrait under which are inscribed the following words:

WALTER ELMORE FERNALD

1859-1924

FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS SUPERINTENDENT

OF THIS SCHOOL. HE NEEDS NO OTHER MONUMENT.

UNDER HIS WISE GUIDANCE AND HUMANE ADMINISTRATION

IT BECAME A MODEL FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

Once more it is our sad duty to close our report with a brief sketch of the life of, and our tribute to, our late President:

Dr. Frank G. Wheatley was born in Woodbury, Vermont, July 6, 1851 and died in North Abington, Massachusetts, on the 14th day of June, 1926. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1879, where he took two subsequent degrees of A. M. and M. D. After serving as principal of the High School in Springfield, Vermont he settled in North Abington. He was lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, later at the Tuft's Medical School and for three recent years at the Boston University. He was a member of various Medical Associations, national and local, and had many Masonic and other Fraternity connections. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1904 and 1905 and of the Senate in 1907 and 1908. In 1886 he was married and at the time of his death left a widow and four sons. Besides being a practising physician of high repute, he had held many offices of responsibility and trust by the choice of his fellow citizens.

In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Wolcott, Trustee of The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, and in 1911, upon the death of Col. William W. Swan was elected President of the Board, a position which he held until the time of his death.

In 1924, after the death of Dr. Fernald, he took an active part in obtaining the passage of the Act of the Legislature which changed the name of the School to the Walter E. Fernald State School.

Coming upon the Board four years before the land at Templeton was purchased for the farm colony, his advice, his wide acquaintance and strong influence played a large part in the completion of that most important extension of the mission of the School. Throughout his term of service as Trustee, he was a close and staunch friend and supporter of Dr. Fernald. They formed an early high appreciation of each other and as the years passed their association became stronger and more intimate.

From 1911 when he became President of the Board, his interest and his influence were more prominent and active. The year never closed without visits to the Colony, not to mention his frequent visits to Waverley. Dr. Fernald relied upon him, upon his mature judgment and wise advice and never sought them in vain.



In these last years there was no one more helpful than he, in supporting the course pursued by Dr. Fernald in his broad development of the School and his care and training of its inmates. No one more heartily welcomed the success with which the experiment of sending so many of the boys into the World to earn their living, was crowned.

His wide acquaintance with men, their characteristics and tendencies was a great help in dealing with the countless problems that were brought before the Board for its judicial action. He had a judicial mind and so was invaluable in helping to settle these problems. He was devoted to the School, its interests and its inmates, and was never absent from the meetings unless he was prevented by illness. His influence and help in many matters of importance to the School that came before the Legislature cannot be overestimated, for he knew the steps necessary to accomplish important Legislation and the arguments that would be successful before the bodies that make up Legislative Committees. As his term of office ran out, he was appointed by each successive Governor until, when a vacancy in the six Trustees elected by the Corporation occurred, he was elected to fill that vacancy and so was re-elected from year to year by the Corporation.

His loss to the School cannot be overestimated—the personal loss which we, who have been thrown intimately with him, have suffered is like the heart-break which we experienced just two years ago. Few men were their peers in their great love for their fellow-men, and they in turn had the love of countless souls whose names and numbers none of us can know.

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

STEPHEN BOWEN

THOMAS N. CARVER

FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN

FREDERICK H. NASH

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CHARLES E. WARE

ROGER S. WARNER

PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30th, 1926. When I am forced to come face to face with the making of this formal report with statistical figures and facts which attempt to cumulate the history of the institution for the past year, I fully realize the serious loss the Institution has sustained in the decease of Dr. Frank G. Wheatley, the late president of this Board. To the superintendent of this institution, his counsel and sound advice, always available, were of inestimable value.

That it may be a matter of official record, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a Bas Relief of Dr. Walter E. Fernald, presented by the employees and former employees to the School on November 27th, 1926.

### STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1925.....	1145	687	1832
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1925.....	980	621	1601
Admissions during the year.....	102	69	171
School.....	47	20	67
Custodial.....	55	49	104
Whole number enrolled during year.....	1247	756	2003
Discharged during year.....	70	56	126
Deaths.....	19	7	26
Number enrolled November 30, 1926.....	1158	693	1851
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1926.....	984	630	1614

State.....	984	630	1614
At Waverley.....	675	630	1305
At Templeton Colony.....	309	—	309
Daily average number of patients actually present.....	955.64	609.39	1565.03
Applications for admission during the year.....	—	—	353
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	1739
Applications for admission known to be active at the present time.....	—	—	1042

**Admissions:**

- 171 Patients admitted; 102 male and 69 female.
- 34 With a mental age less than 3 years.
- 85 With a mental age ranging from 3 years to 7 years.
- 49 With a mental age ranging from 8 years to 11 years.
- 3 With a mental age over 11 years.
- 3 Admitted from Juvenile Court.
- 2 Admitted from Court.
- 11 Re-admissions.
- 2 Transferred from Department of Mental Diseases for medical treatment.
- 2 Transferred from the Wrentham State School.
- 1 Transferred from Boston State Hospital for commitment to the Department of Female Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 1 Admitted from the Hospital Cottages, Baldwinville.
- 2 Admitted from Lancaster Industrial School.
- 2 Admitted from Reformatory for Women, Sherborn.
- 1 Admitted from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.
- 3 Admitted from Shirley Industrial School.
- 4 Deported from Canada.
- 4 Admitted for observation.
- 12 Mongoloid Type
- 4 Epileptics.
- 3 Spastic Hemiplegics
- 1 Spastic Diplegic.
- 3 Spastic Paraplegics.
- 1 Cretin.
- 2 Microcephalics.
- 1 Oxycephalic.
- 2 Hydrocephalics.
- 1 Deaf and dumb.
- 2 Unmarried women, pregnant when admitted, later sent to Tewksbury.
- 8 Unmarried women with illegitimate children.
  - 3 women had each borne 1 child.
  - 1 woman had borne 4 children.
  - 2 women had each borne 3 children.
  - 2 women had each borne 2 children.
- 1 Married woman, promiscuous, had 2 children (question of illegitimacy).
- 9 Families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives here at the School.

In comparison with the above statistics for last year, there are some changes but not startling. The figures, in general, have approximately the same proportion. The number actually present in the Institution is somewhat greater at the time of making this report than it was a year ago. There is also a rather noticeable increase in the number of admissions as compared with the number of admissions in the previous year.



**Discharges:**

- 126 Discharges: 70 male and 56 female.
- 12 Taken home against advice.
  - 2 Not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
  - 6 Not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
  - 3 Advised parents to take home and have committed to other hospitals for the care of insane or epileptics.
  - 4 Committed to Insane Hospitals, one each to Westborough, Worcester, Taunton and Boston State.
  - 1 Transferred to Belchertown State School.
  - 3 Transferred to Wrentham State School.
  - 1 Transferred to Tewksbury Infirmary (tubercular).
  - 2 Transferred to Department of Mental Diseases.
  - 1 Deported to Canada.
  - 1 Deported to Maine.
  - 1 Deported to New Hampshire.
  - 10 Epileptic Patients committed to Monson State Hospital.
  - 10 Delinquent Patients committed to Bridgewater, Dept. of Defective Delinquents, 3 male and 7 female.
  - 2 Committed to Psychopathic Hospital.
  - 2 Committed to Shirley Industrial School, while on escape from this institution.
  - 3 Discharged from observation (one later admitted).
  - 2 Discharged to parents who live out of this State.
  - 9 Discharged from escape (gone 2 years, not returned).
  - 31 Discharged from visit, not returned in one year.
  - 19 Discharged from parole, as follows:
    - 4 enlisted in the Army.
    - 4 married, apparently getting along satisfactorily in the community and have been married for some time, have been discharged as they are no longer our problem.
    - 6 parole patients in the community several years, and parents requested discharge and because of environment, discharge was considered advisable.
    - 4 paroled several years and doing well, and discharged on our own initiative.
    - 1 discharged from parole, mental age too high to be considered within the range of mental defect.

For a number of years there has been a vacancy for an assistant physician on our staff and we feel that we were fortunate having been able to fill this position by the appointment of Charles S. Woodall, M. D., on August first.

**Health:**

Contagious Diseases: Scarlet Fever, 9 patients and 3 employees; Diphtheria, 2 employees; Whooping Cough, 24 patients; Chicken Pox, 2 patients; Lobar Pneumonia, 3 patients; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 patients; Pellagra, 1 patient; Enteritis, probably T. B., 1 patient; Tubercular Meningitis, 2 patients; Influenza, 1 patient; Impetigo Contagiosa, 25 patients.

The health of the institution has been, in general, very good although there has been a considerable variety of reportable contagious diseases, as noted, no epidemic has been at all serious. In the scarlet fever cases, the treatment with serum has been very satisfactory and apparently efficient. No diphtheria has occurred among the patients but two employees acquired diphtheria previous to being rendered immune by toxin, anti-toxin.

Arrangement made in the previous year by the appointment of Dr. William E. Chenery, Professor at Tufts College Medical School, to the consulting staff, has worked out most satisfactorily and besides having seen many cases for consultation, he has performed 43 operations for tonsils and adenoids. These operations were performed at the institution.

Dr. Roland C. MacKenzie, besides his regular clinics at the School, has performed two operations for cataracts.

We are indebted to the Massachusetts General Hospital for the care and operations on ten cases. This institution has been most cooperative and its services have been very much appreciated.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary has also cared for one of our patients surgically. At the Colony, it has been necessary for one patient to be cared for at the Winchendon Hospital for surgical treatment.

### **Deaths:**

Lobar Pneumonia, 4; Enteritis, 3; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Broncho Pneumonia and Empyema, 1; Broncho Pneumonia and Influenza, 1; Pyemia from antrum infection, 1; Pneumonia following septic sore throat, 1; Juvenile General Paresis, 2; Abscess of the Lung, 2; Tubercular Meningitis, 2; Exposure, probably Cerebral Hemorrhage, 1; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Status Epilepticus, 1; Enteritis probably tubercular, 1; Total, 26.

In addition to the above, one female patient died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, while on visit there for treatment.

The average number of patients for the year was 1565 and the total number of deaths was 26, which makes our death rate for the past year about one and two-thirds per cent, or 16.6 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 12.52 per thousand.

In the past year, we have had one autopsy performed.

### **The Farm and Farm Products:**

The total valuation of the farm products for the year was \$91,177.75.

Our herd at the Colony continues to be free of tuberculosis and is now an accredited herd. One reactor has been found at the main institution in the past year.

This has been an exceptionally good year for farm products and where every year is good, there is generally one or more crops, which are poor, and this year we did not have a poor crop of any kind.

**Canning:** 10,485½ gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use. This permits a continued variety of vegetables and fruits during the winter, spring and summer months, before next year's crop is harvested. This industry provides a useful and interesting employment for a great many girl patients.

**Social Service Report:** During the year ending November 30th, 1926, the social service department, under the direction of Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, has been carried on in accordance with the high standing of other years.

A total of 763 cases was handled by the department during the past year, which can be roughly classified into the following types of cases:—197 patients on parole, 402 out-patients histories, 28 home investigations prior to vacation, 60 research cases of discharged patients, 29 research cases of spastic patients, and 47 miscellaneous visits.

The work with parole patients and the investigation of patients' homes represents a total of 1077 visits in the community to patients, relatives, employers, social agencies, and other interested people. The out-patient histories are those which are taken at the weekly out-patient clinics. The research work includes 834 visits

in the community to families, social agencies and others, continuing the work of looking up discharged patients who have been out of the School a number of years, and also obtaining additional histories of the early development of certain patients with spastic paralysis for a special study by the superintendent.

In addition to the above, thirty investigations were made of applications from the community for girls to work as maids or mothers' helpers or boys to work on farms. The placement of our girls in homes has been greatly facilitated by the numerous requests for them, which give the social worker an opportunity to select from a variety of homes the one which she considers most desirable for the individual girl.

31 new patients have been paroled during the year. 10 boys and 9 girls on parole were considered ready for discharge from the School. The majority of these were believed to be sufficiently adjusted to community life to continue without our supervision so that the social workers might concentrate their oversight upon the problem patients or upon recent paroles. In addition, 7 boys and 3 girls were returned to the School from parole. In all cases except that of one girl, these patients failed to adjust well to community life and further School training was considered desirable. One boy and one girl escaped from parole during the year and have left the State, but the girl is known to be living with her sister.

The whereabouts of five other boys and one girl who escaped from parole in previous years is still unknown. Another girl was returned to the School for three weeks until a new home could be found for her, and two others were returned temporarily for nose and throat operations at the School.

The number of patients now included in our parole list is 165, 114 boys and 51 girls. Although the total is approximately the same as one year ago, and no increase has been made in the number of new paroles or discharges, it seems apparent from a general survey of the parole work that it is steadily becoming more worth while. In order that the work may continue satisfactorily, it is very important that a careful investigation of the prospective home and plans for the patient's future should be made, that conditions under which he lives are definitely known in advance.

Each successful parole leaves a vacancy in the School for another boy or girl from the community who would profit by our education and training, and moreover, is a financial asset to the School and often to the patient's own family. A study of the number of patients on parole during the past twelve months and of the length of their stay outside shows that the State has been saved approximately \$59,417. This represents the expense of maintaining these same patients in the institution at the rate of \$7 per week, which is the amount estimated by the State as the cost of keeping each patient here.

In addition to actual financial saving to the State, 114 parole patients were regularly employed and are entirely self-supporting. 35 others are working irregularly or helping their families in the home so that their efforts can be counted toward partial self-support. Statistics have been kept of those working regularly and an extremely conservative estimate of their earnings for the past year amounts to \$64,500. These figures are based on reports by social service supervision.

In each instance where several occupations at varying wages were held during the year, the average amount of wages was taken as the basis from which to estimate. In addition to actual wages, 42 boys and girls are living on farms or in homes where maintenance is counted as part of their wages, so that at the same rate of \$7 per week for maintenance figures with number of weeks they have been out of the School, they have earned \$13,707 additional. No attempt was made to estimate the wages of those who are partially self-supporting. Estimated actual



wages plus maintenance estimated, the total earned would appear to be \$78,207.

In addition to the wages earned, 28 boys and 32 girls have bank accounts and are saving regularly, while 22 boys and 2 girls turn all of their wages into the home where it is used toward family expenses, and in return receive maintenance, clothes and money for personal expenditures. One girl supports herself and her child, several boys and girls have taken out insurance and others put money into Christmas Clubs. No figures are available on which to estimate the amount which these parole patients have saved, but several girls have saved \$150 to \$200 in one year on small wages as housemaids, and 2 boys have at least \$1000 in the bank after several years of steady work. One girl saved enough to provide herself with clothing and other necessities while she took a year's course under the Home Nursing Association of Boston and is now graduated and working as a trained nursery maid at \$16 per week plus maintenance. Another girl is saving in order to take the same course in the Spring. Other parole patients have proved themselves worthy of considerable credit in taking care of themselves or members of their families in emergencies, illness or family difficulties."

**Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:** The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 430 patients during the year, as follows:

New patients, first visit, 351; Return visits, 79; Total, 430.

These 430 patients were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 267; Dull, 83; Borderline, 55; Deferred, 4; Normal, 14; Superior, 7; Total, 430.

Of these patients other conditions were noted as follows:

Epilepsy, 37; Mongoloid Type, 24; Possible Psychosis developing, 20; Endocrine Imbalance, 10; Syphilis, 4; Cretin, 3; Microcephalic, 4; Hydrocephalic, 2; Organic Brain or other Nervous Disease, 8; Deaf, 1; Rachitis, 1; Encephalitis, 1; Post Encephalitis, 1; Hebephrenic Type of Dementia Praecox, 1; Juvenile Paresis, 1; Defective Delinquents, 16.

**School Clinics:** The Traveling Clinic unit has continued its usual work, throughout the year.

The cities and towns assigned to us include Acushnet, Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Danvers, Dartmouth, Dennis, Eastham, Fall River, Falmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown, Gloucester, Harwich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Mashpee, New Bedford, Orleans, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Truro, Waltham, Watertown, Wellfleet, Westport, Worcester, Yarmouth and the islands, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

Not all the towns on lower Cape Cod have been visited as yet, but these latter will be included in our schedule for next Spring.

For one week in March, the clinic unit assisted at the Physicians' Training Class, held at the School.

As the work of the clinic becomes better known, there is an ever increasing number of requests for talks and conferences. The psychiatrist and psychologist speak at teachers' and nurses' meetings. There are weekly and sometimes daily conferences with teachers, principals or supervisors. Parents ask for conferences, which are always given, and frequently parents are invited to the clinic, to have a case explained and advice given.

The total number of children examined during the year, in 19 cities and towns, was 1395, of these 96 were second examinations of deferred cases."

This number was distributed as follows: New Bedford, 311; Worcester, 277; Fall River, 115; Martha's Vineyard, 78; Provincetown, 75; Dartmouth, 71; Lawrence, 70; Revere, 64; Salem, 49; Westport, 39; Hyannis, 34; Fairhaven, 32; Somerset and Swansea, 29; Gloucester, 26; Falmouth, 19; Nantucket, 18; Danvers,

13; Waltham, 75.

The diagnoses of these 1395 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 827; Borderline, 384; Dull, 75; Average, 26; Deferred, 83.

The following are the secondary diagnoses: Psychoneuroses, 90; Psychoses, 3; Endocrine Imbalance, 36; Mongoloid Imbecile, 2; Tuberculosis, 24; Syphilis, 3; Epilepsy, 12; Chorea, 4; Post-Encephalitis, 3; Poliomyelitis, 4.

The medical recommendations were made under these headings: Need dental clinic, 749; Need eye or ear clinic, or both, 290; Need nose and throat clinic, 440; Nutrition Problems, 356; Orthopedic Clinic, 2; Mental Hygiene Clinic, 36.

Recommendations to School Departments: Special class, including workshop school, 717; Continue in grade, 618; Allow to go to work, 64; Speech training class, 6; Open air classes, 5; Posture training, 50; Cardiac classes, 5; Vocational School, 2; Institution training and care, 128.

In this latter division only children most urgently in need of institution care have received this recommendation. An equal number of more need the training but can live fairly well in the community, for a year or two longer.

**Clinical Teaching at the School:** There were 36 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from the following: Harvard University, Tufts College, Wellesley College, Simmons College, Boston University, Babson's Institute, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Northeastern University, Lasell Seminary, Framingham Normal School, Salem Normal School, Boston Teachers College, Miss Niel's Kindergarten Primary Training School, Public Health Nurses, Nurses from McLean Hospital, Red Cross Nurses from Concord, Beth Israel Hospital Nurses, St. Elizabeth's Hospital Nurses, Special Class Teachers from New Bedford, Welfare Organization of Lowell, Waltham Rotary Club and a course of instruction given Physicians from the other State Hospitals, of one week's duration.

**Official Visitors:** During the past year we have had visitors from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma, Florida, Washington, D.C., and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and the following foreign countries:—England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Japan, Ceylon, China and Brazil.

**Amusements:** Baseball and moving pictures have continued to be the principal means of recreation for the children. During the summer, through the courtesy of the management of Braves Field and of Fenway Park, several groups of both boys and girls, with attendants, were allowed to see some of the Big League Games. Great enthusiasm was also aroused over a series of base ball games with the Wrentham State School. This Fall, one group visited Tufts Oval through the gratuity of the Faculty of Tufts College.

The regular outings to Norumbega Park (transportation furnished from the school grounds to the Park by bus) and picnics for each house were continued. Many groups of boys camped out all night and cooked breakfast on the Metropolitan Land. During the winter months, the children enjoyed skating, skiing and coasting, and having bonfires.

Such amusements are certainly very important adjuncts in our program that occupies our twenty-four hour care.

**Construction:** During the past year, the following work has been done at the school, which has provided employment for a great many of the boys.

1. Steward's Cottage completed and now occupied.
2. Assistant Physician's Cottage completed and now occupied.



3. New Dairy Building completed and now in operation.
4. Girl's Dormitory painted.
5. New electric lights on Wards, in Girls' Dormitory.
6. New Drain Boards installed in West Building, Infirmary, Boys' Dormitory and North Building, side rooms.
7. Boilers removed from Old Boiler House, creating temporarily a very satisfactory garage.
8. Flushometers installed in West Building.
9. Hot water pipes renewed in West Building and West Side Old Boiler Room.
10. Chimney Top rebuilt on West Side of Farm House.
11. New Concrete Bases for fire escapes on Administration Building, West, East and South Nurses' Homes.
12. Men's Home, painted.
13. South Nurses' Home painted.
14. Kitchen, Serving Room and Bake Shop painted.
15. Fire escapes, railings and awning stands painted at all of the buildings.
16. Water Tank, scaled and painted.
17. New Building for storage of tools.
18. New Set of Name Plate Boards in Laundry for Patients.
19. Stall floors in horse barn renewed.
20. New foundations under ell of Hastings House, at Templeton.
21. Cart Shed Roof renewed at Eliot Colony, Templeton.
22. Kitchens, Day Rooms and Wards at all the Colony have been painted.
23. Hastings House, Templeton, painted.
24. Pasteurizer in use since September 11, 1926.
25. About 1300 feet of steam pipe recovered.
26. Indirects in East Building, School House, Manual Training Building and North North West Building have all been overhauled and packed.
27. Packing renewed in Valley Pump House.
28. Renewed hot and cold water faucets in South Nurses' Home and all plumbing connected with wash bowls.
29. Hot water heaters installed in officer's cottages.
30. Installed wash stand and sink with drainage in garage.
31. Girls' Home, fire escape door with steps and area built to Seguin Room in basement.
32. Fire Door and wall built in School House in corridor to Gymnasium.
33. North North West Building, fire escape door with steps and area built to Occupational Room in basement.
34. New Celotex Ceiling put up in Reception Room in Administration Building.
35. New Laundry Building progressing satisfactorily.
36. Many valleys of roofs have been renewed and slate repaired.
37. Building Bake Shop at Templeton.
38. New Refrigerator Room at Farm House, Templeton.
39. Old cart and tool sheds at Templeton Colony have been removed.
40. New Well at Brook House, Templeton.
41. New Steam Heating System in Waite House, Templeton.
42. This year, we are making boxes at the Colony, from lumber which would otherwise be wasted from our New Saw Mill, to pack our entire crop of apples. These boxes can be used over again at Waverley for Vegetable Boxes next year, and mean a saving of about \$500.00.
43. 1000 feet of new road completed making a loop from the Laundry to the Saw Mill and Blacksmith Shop, at Templeton Colony, connecting with the

old road at the Store Barn.

44. Flushometers installed in East Building and Boy's Dormitory.

**Program for New Construction:** In compliance with requirements of the Department of Mental Diseases, request for special appropriations for 1927 was made last May. The following list of special appropriations was requested and approved by the Board of Trustees at the July Meeting.

1. Two room addition to School House.
2. Assembly Hall at Waverley.
3. Electric Lighting Equipment for Templeton Colony.
4. Library Building.
5. Ten car garage.
6. Salvage yard.
7. Laundry equipment.
8. Store and Cold Storage Plant.
9. Steam Heating Plant at Templeton Colony.
10. Purchase of Lynch Land in Waltham.

Since the above program for Special Appropriations, approved at the July Meeting of the Board, a request was received on September 18th, from the Department of Mental Diseases, for a ten year program of construction on the basis of an ultimate institution capacity of 2000 beds. It was, therefore, approved at the Meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 14th, that the following requests for appropriations on a basis of ten year construction be presented.

1. Cold Storage Plant and Store.
2. Remodel kitchen and dining room space and equipment.
3. 4 School Rooms, 2 immediately and 2 in the near future.
4. Assembly Hall at Waverley.
5. Electric Lights at Colony.
6. 10 car garage, with plan for extension in 5 years.
7. Shops and Salvage Yard.
8. Green House.
9. Accommodations for at least 80 people in addition to our quota of employees, on basis of 2000 population. This construction should precede, or accompany, construction for increased number of patients. This may be done by an addition to our present West Nurses' Home and one more Nurses' Home.
10. Piggery.
11. Building for older women, to accommodate 100.
12. Building for older men, to accommodate 100.
13. Building for younger girls, to accommodate 100.
14. Building for nursery type children, male, to accommodate 50.
15. Building for nursery type children, female, to accommodate 50.
16. Contagious Hospital (may be addition to Infirmary or Hospital).
17. Hospital quarters for employees who may be ill (may be addition to Infirmary or Hospital).
18. Construction in Administration Building Basement for storage of records, fire-proof vault for same and for valuables. This construction in basement would follow the construction of store.
19. Increased office space and library, needed immediately. The possibility of such space being provided by the construction of a new administration building with space for out-patient clinic and library being included.
20. Steam Heating Plants at Templeton Colony.
21. Purchase of Lynch Land— 3 acres.
22. Purchase of Baldwin Land— 19 acres.
23. Equipment for New Laundry.

P. D. 28

This program for construction may be divided into three divisions; immediately needed, contingent or desirable. It seems to me impossible to determine a ten year program in exact accordance with the divisions stated, but it is apparent that, for years, requests have been made for the construction of certain buildings that we may function on an equal plane, with facilities equal to modern and recently constructed institutions.

It appears to me as an impossibility to construct a program on a ten year basis without modification of these requests from time to time, but certain definite principles of construction are involved in the preceding program and I would emphasize the importance of immediate needs regardless of any time element.

Our most urgent needs at the present time include housing facilities for nursery type children. We have, at present, on file 52 applications for children under 6 years of age, that appear urgent. These, of course, we can not possibly receive at the present time. There are as many more on file for sufficient length of time, in the past few years, so that their present age would be over 6 years but have not been admitted. On this basis, we would undoubtedly have demands for the care of at least 100 cases of nursery type children under 6 years of age.

I would emphasize for our immediate needs an Administration Building and Library, with facilities for caring for the out-patient clinics. It is mandatory and a matter of statute that records, commitment papers and other valuable papers should be cared for in fire proof construction, which is impossible in our present situation and can not be accomplished without new construction.

It is very urgent that an Assembly Building be provided. Our small gymnasium at the present time is the only place for gathering for religious services and entertainments and is most inadequate. Its capacity sufficient for about 50% of those whom it is desirable to have attend such services and entertainments. Its capacity is so limited that entertainments, including moving pictures, have to be shown to two groups in order that all may have the benefit of attendance, with duplication of performances.

Our hospital and infirmary have become so overcrowded that there is no provision at the present time for the care in these buildings of our sick employees and it is impossible to provide segregation or isolation for contagious diseases, in a manner that is adequate or appropriate.

Our institution is sufficiently old so that our imbecile type are increasing in physical age and future provision must be made for the care of the older men and women, and we should have a building for both men and women, to accommodate approximately 100 each.

We already have accommodations for more boys than girls, inasmuch as we have Templeton Colony for 300 boys. Experience has shown that there is less frequent application for girls than boys, but our present accommodations for young girls six years of age and less than fourteen years indicate that it has become constantly necessary to refuse admission for this type of girl and it is obvious that a mental defective girl between 6 and 14, frequently needs institutional care, the training and protection that it affords, and applications for such cases would warrant the construction of a building for at least 100 of this type. Construction for the housing of the nursery type of children, of older imbecile type men and women, and younger girls would increase our capacity to approximately 2000 beds.

Such construction naturally would call for coincident or contingent construction for the housing of at least 80, possibly 100, more employees.

It is not only necessary, immediately, that appropriate provision be made for store and cold storage plant but under the present conditions, it is utterly impossible

to meet the requirements of the Commission of Administration and Finance in the matter of keeping a proper store-room accounting according to the system installed. Remodelling of kitchen and dining room space would be coincident and contingent with such construction.

To accommodate the proportion of school children, estimated in a 2000 bed capacity, it would be necessary that at least four school rooms be constructed, and in order that appropriate provision for school children already admitted to the institution, and that our present population may have proper school facilities, two school rooms should be immediately constructed.

Many of the other foregoing items detailed require immediate construction or purchase, and I would emphasize particularly the acquiring of certain parcels of land included in the request presented to the Department of Mental Diseases.

**Current Expenditures:** The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$584,974.24 or \$7.18 per capita per week.

The average number of patients was 1565.03.

Outside lecture courses and lectures to various groups are being carried on to a considerable extent, including affiliations with various institutions of learning, such as Harvard College, Boston University, Tufts College, Boston College, Radcliffe and Simmons Colleges.

In closing this report I want to thank the Trustees for their support and express my gratitude to the individuals who have advised and assisted me in the complicated and involved questions which must of necessity be referred to the Board and express my appreciation to you for your ever ready response to my calls for assistance.

RANSOM A. GREENE, *Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

*To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926.

### CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients.....	\$24,512.59	\$24,512 59
Personal Services:		176.55
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		
Sales:		
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	\$143.19	
Food.....	950.00	
Clothing and Materials.....	292.92	
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	189.60	
Heat, Light and Power.....	8.50	
Farm:		
Cows and calves.....	\$363.74	
Hides.....	37.98	
	\$401.72	
Repairs, Ordinary.....	23.25	
		\$2,009.18
Total sales.....		
Miscellaneous:		
Interest on bank balances.....	\$283.14	
Rent.....	297.50	
Sundries.....	14.85	
		\$595.49
Total Income.....		\$27,393.81

### MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$8,017.18
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Appropriations, current year.....	592,030.00
From D. M. D.....	1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$601,047.18</b>
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	584,974.24
<b>Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....</b>	<b>\$16,072.94</b>

*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal Services.....	\$275,428.27
Religious Instruction.....	2,385.00
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	8,320.48
Food.....	100,463.44
Clothing and Materials.....	26,764.68
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	37,501.03
Medical and General Care.....	20,726.78
Heat, Light and Power.....	36,385.54
Farm.....	40,567.86
Garage, Stable and Grounds.....	10,097.58
Repairs, Ordinary.....	13,090.85
Repairs and Renewals.....	13,242.73

Total expenses for Maintenance..... \$584,974.24

**SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS**

Balance December 1, 1925.....	\$9,028.14
Appropriations for current year.....	60,500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$69,528.14</b>
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$31,057.52
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	45.95
<b>.....</b>	<b>\$31,103.47</b>

Balance November 30, 1926, carried to next year..... \$38,424.67

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended To Date	Balance At end Of Year
Side Track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Employees' Quarters.....	Chap. 126, 1924	46,900.00	405.26	46,865.14	34.86*
Additional Fire Protection...	Chap. 510, 1924	2,500.00	576.93	2,488.91	11.09*
Fire Protection 1925.....	Chap. 347, 1925	5,000.00	950.27	950.27	4,049.73
Laundry Building.....	Chap. 79, 1926	40,000.00	14,159.57	14,159.57	25,840.43
Hot Water Line.....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	4,965.49	4,965.49	5,034.51
Acquiring Certain Land.....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Certain Land.....	Chap. 398, 1926	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
		<b>\$139,900.00</b>	<b>\$31,057.52</b>	<b>\$101,429.38</b>	<b>\$38,470.62</b>

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	45.95
Balance carried to next year.....	38,424.67
<b>Total as above.....</b>	<b>\$38,470.62</b>

**PER CAPITA**

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,565.03.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$584,974.24.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.18 (52 weeks to year)  
 Receipt from sales, \$2,009.18.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0246.  
 All other institution receipts, \$25,284.63.  
 Equal total weekly per capita of \$.3106.  
 Net weekly per capita \$6.84.

Respectfully submitted,

*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH FREDERICK H. NASH,  
 TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

*Receipts*

Balance on hand November 30, 1925.....	\$2,352.53
Income from Invested Funds.....	2,877.23
Dividend in Partial Liquidation—50 shares Trimountain Trust.....	5,750.00
Balance on exchange of \$5000 American Tel. & Tel. bonds for \$5000	



Appalachian Electric Power bonds..... 51.53

\$11,031.29

*Payments*

Auditor.....	\$25.00	
Rent of Safe.....	10.00	
Clerical Services.....	824.28	
Waltham Publishing Co.—Reprints.....	343.00	
Blake & Rebhan Co.—Annual Reports.....	25.97	
Davol Printing House—Military Records.....	35.00	
Dr. C. S. Raymond—Expenses attending Canada meeting American Assoc. for Study of Feeble-Minded.....	93.34	
L. A. Wells, Binding magazines and reports.....	22.50	
Zinn, florist, Dr. Wheatley's floral piece.....	15.50	
Certificate of change of name of school.....	.75	
		\$1,395.34

*Investments*

\$3000 Northern States Pr. Co. bonds at 101½ plus interest....	\$3,078.00	
\$5000 Alabama Pr. Co. bonds at 98 plus interest.....	4,954.17	
		8,032.17
		\$9,427.51
Balance on hand November 30, 1926.....		1,603.78
		\$11,031.29

*Invested Funds, November 30, 1926.*

Bonds, Boston & Maine, 4s.....	\$2,000.00
Bonds, Illinois Central, 4s.....	6,000.00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway, 4s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Ill. Div.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Union Pacific, 4s.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Co., 5s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, City of Boston, 4s, Registered.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4½s.....	1,000.00
Bonds, Nebraska Power, 1st 5s.....	1,000.00
Bonds, United States Liberty, 4¼s.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Wisc. Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Iowa Ry. & Lt. Co., 5½s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Northern States Pr. Co., 5½s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, Appalachian Electric Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Alabama Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
12 shares State Street Trust Company.....	1,200.00
	\$61,200.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.....	1,603.78

\$62,803.78

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct,  
 Daniel C. Denniston,  
*Auditor.*

Waltham, Massachusetts.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the year ended November 30, 1926.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

Purchases and exchange of securities were verified and the securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

One bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for \$1,000.00 with coupons, on which the interest has been defaulted, is still in the possession of Harris, Forbes & Co., as represented by their receipt No. 14545.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1926.

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1925

Cash on deposit.....	\$2,352.53	
Investments at par value.....	58,200.00	
		<hr/> \$60,552.53

Income:

Regular interest on investments....	\$2,843.15	
Accrued interest on bonds sold.....	57.22	
		<hr/> \$2,900.37

Less:

Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	200.36	
		<hr/> \$2,700.01
Interest on bank deposit.....	34.08	
		<hr/>

\$2,734.09

Sale of securities.....	4,907.50	
Liquidation dividend on Trimountain Trust Shares.....	5,750.00	
Increase in par value of investments.....	3,000.00	
		<hr/> \$76,944.12

General expenditures.....	\$1,395.34	
Purchase of securities.....	12,745.00	
		<hr/> \$14,140.34

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1926:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,603.78	
Investments at par value.....	61,200.00	
		<hr/>
		\$62,803.78
		<hr/>
		\$76,944.12

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,  
*Auditor.*

## BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.

100 Franklin Street, Boston, December 7, 1926

Frederick H. Nash, Esq., *Treasurer, Walter E. Fernald State School, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: We hereby certify that the balance standing to the credit of your account, as shown by the books of this Company at the close of business November 30, 1926 was One Thousand, Six Hundred Three and 78/100 Dollars (\$1,603.78).

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) L. G. DEAN,

*Treasurer.*

## VALUATION

November 30, 1926.

### *Real Estate*

Land, 2,002 acres.....	\$72,711.00
Buildings.....	1,308,509.53
	<hr/>
	\$1,381,220.53

### *Personal Property*

Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	4,212.52
Food.....	28,761.61
Clothing & Materials.....	21,847.10
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	115,501.63
Medical and General Care.....	21,034.53
Heat, Light and Power.....	7,559.98
Farm.....	52,096.72
Garage, Stables and Grounds.....	8,279.09
Repairs.....	10,430.40
	<hr/>
	\$269,723.63

### *Summary*

Real Estate.....	\$1,381,220.53
Personal Property.....	269,723.63
	<hr/>
	\$1,650,944.16

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass.* WALTER E. FERNALD

STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM *(Public minded)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



# OFFICERS OF THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

## TRUSTEES

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M. D., *President*, Cambridge.  
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Concord.  
STEPHEN BOWEN, Boston.  
PROF. THOMAS N. CARVER, Cambridge.  
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Concord.  
FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester.  
MOSES H. GULESIAN, Brookline.  
FREDERICK H. NASH, Weston.  
MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR, Newton.  
CHARLES E. WARE, *Secretary*, Fitchburg.  
ROGER S. WARNER, Boston.  
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M. D., Milton.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS

RANSOM A. GREENE, M. D., *Superintendent*.  
C. STANLEY RAYMOND, M. D., *Assistant Superintendent*.  
ANNA M. WALLACE, M. D., *Senior Assistant Physician*.  
EDITH E. WOODILL, M. D., *Senior Assistant Physician*.  
L. MAUDE WARREN, M. D., *Senior Assistant Physician*.  
ESTHER S. B. WOODWARD, M. D., *Senior Assistant Physician*.  
MARY T. MULDOON, M. D., *Assistant Physician*.  
CHARLES S. WOODALL, M. D., *Assistant Physician*.  
JOHN F. DONNELL, *Steward*.  
EMILY E. GUILD, *Principal Bookkeeper and Treasurer*.  
MILDRED F. BRAZIER, *Principal Teacher*.  
WELLINGTON HANSEL, *Head Farmer*, Templeton Colony.  
ALFRED G. RICHBURG, D. M. D., *Dentist*, Non-Resident.

## CONSULTING STAFF

WILLIAM E. CHENERY, M. D., *Otologist and Laryngologist*.  
ROLAND C. MACKENZIE, M. D., *Ophthalmologist*.

## MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

Charles F. Adams, Concord	Philip Cabot, Milton
Prof. J. Mace Andress, Newtonville	Prof. Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge
Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, Brookline	Theodore Chamberlain, M. D., Concord
F. W. Anthony, M. D., Haverhill	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Coolidge, Bridgeport, Conn.
Francis J. Barnes, M. D., Cambridge	Owen Copp, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mary Bartol, Lancaster	Elbridge G. Cutler, M. D., Boston
Hon. John L. Bates, Auburndale	Mrs. Alice T. Damrell, Dorchester
Hon. Alvin E. Bliss, Malden	George P. Denny, M. D., Boston
Stephen Bowen, Boston	Francis H. Dewey, Worcester
Walter S. Bowers, M. D., Clinton	J. E. Donovan, Greenfield
Walter D. Brooks, Milton	Rev. C. R. Eliot, Cambridge
Miss Ida Bryant, West Roxbury	Edward W. Emerson, M. D., Concord
Herman C. Bumpus, M. D., Providence,	William Endicott, Boston
R. I.	



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Mrs. Kate N. Fernald, Cambridge  
Frederick P. Fish, Brookline  
Henry S. Forbes, M. D., Milton  
Felix Gatineau, Southbridge  
Donald Gregg, M. D., Wellesley  
Prof. E. R. Groves, Needham  
Moses H. Gulesian, Brookline  
Charles S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Huybertie Pruyn Hamlin, Wash-  
ington, D. C.  
Augustus Hemenway, Boston  
Mrs. Helen Hoar, Concord  
Miss Abby Hosmer, Concord  
Mrs. Vivian A. Hovey, Dover  
Weston Howland, New Bedford  
Clarence B. Humphreys, Boston  
Miss Lucia Jaquith, Worcester  
George B. Johnson, Boston  
Alexander W. Longfellow, Boston  
Mrs. Margaret C. Loring, Boston  
Andrew Marshall, Tewksbury  
Frederick Goddard May, Groton  
E. P. Miller, M. D., Fitchburg  
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield  
Frederick H. Nash, Weston  
Richard C. Osborne, Fall River  
Gilman Osgood, M. D., Rockland  
Mrs. Mabel Osgood, Rockland  
Rev. Charles E. Park, Boston  
Herbert Parker, South Lancaster  
Mrs. Anna M. Peabody, Cambridge  
Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton

Frederick W. Peabody, Groton  
Francis W. Peabody, M. D., Boston  
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perkins, Boston  
Roger Pierce, Milton  
Winfield S. Quimby, Brookline  
Mrs. Henry Richards, Gardiner, Me.  
Carleton R. Richmond, Milton  
Ralph S. Richmond, Readville  
Stephen W. Sabine, Groton  
Mrs. Ruth G. Sessions, Northampton  
Frederick C. Shattuck, M. D., Boston  
Mrs. Helen L. Shaw, Cambridge  
Benjamin F. Spinney, Lynn  
Frank H. Stewart, Newton Centre  
Mrs. Helen G. Swan, Cambridge  
Mrs. Helen C. Taylor, Newton Centre  
John E. Thayer, Lancaster  
Mrs. Annie P. Vinton, Boston  
Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg  
Mrs. Harriet P. Ware, Fitchburg  
Miss Mary Lee Ware, Boston  
Roger S. Warner, Boston  
Rev. F. E. Webster, Waltham  
Mrs. Nellie J. Wheatley, North Abing-  
ton  
Charles Wiggins, 2nd, Dedham  
Alfred Withington, M. D., Pittsfield  
Paul R. Withington, M. D., Milton  
Mrs. Daphne B. Withington, Milton  
Mrs. Edith Wolcott, Readville  
Henry A. Wood, M. D., Waltham

## TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1927.

We have now enrolled 1797 inmates. The exact number present however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1646 of whom 1336 were at Waverley and 310 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Mental Diseases requests for special appropriations were sent in the last of May, 1926. These requests were duly approved by the Trustees, but before any action was taken upon them a request from the Department was reached in September, 1926, for a ten year program of construction. A list was prepared, approved by the Trustees at their meeting in October, 1926, and was duly presented.

This list in detail appears in our Superintendent's report for last year, to which reference is made. In addition to the list of special appropriations asked for in the spring of 1926 several other objects, which would require appropriations during

the ten years specified, were included in the program. Among these and of peculiar urgency were contagious hospital, hospital quarters for employees who may be ill, increased office space and library, and provision for institutional care for children under six years, besides increased accommodation for employees and inmates.

There were twenty-three items in that ten year program.

Besides those above mentioned as being of especial urgency, there were others which good business management would seem to demand *now*, such as electric lighting equipment and steam heating plant for Templeton Colony.

We urge you and all who are interested in this School to read carefully the Superintendent's report for last year, and particularly that part immediately following the list of the ten year program.

The Trustees are impressed by his statement of facts explaining the urgency of our needs.

We spoke of some of these needs in our last annual report for the year ending November 30, 1926, from which we quote.

"A matter of pressing urgency has been in the thoughts of Officers and Trustees for a long time, to wit, institutional care of children under six years of age. It found expression at our July meeting and was discussed from the standpoint of the Superintendent, of the Trustees and of the public. The fact of an increased demand was undisputed, but it was pointed out that as the State Institutions are now equipped they are unable to handle this class of cases. Special nursery type of housing and facilities would be necessary for such young children.

'The subject at that time was referred to the Superintendent to make further investigation by conferring with Superintendents of other institutions for their views and with the Department of Mental Diseases for its attitude upon the subject.'

Despite the fact that we are unprepared, the demands for the admission of these young children is incessant, and we are unable to make even makeshift provisions.

In that report we called attention also to the imperative need of special facilities for the care of sick employees and provisions for the treatment of contagious diseases. We dread to think of what we should be obliged to do in case of a serious epidemic. Today, all our hospital facilities for special purposes like the care of sick employees, have been converted to the sole use of inmates who require the ordinary hospital care.

Historically this School stands in the fore-front of institutions of its class as an exhibit of the care and instruction given the feeble-minded and as a scientific and educational institution. For that reason it is sought by visitors from all over the world. We lack proper facilities to express to such visitors what the School is doing and what it has done, and to enable them to get the benefit of our Psychological Department which has no adequate quarters in which to express itself. That lack of room for the expression of the subjects which teachers, students and visitors come here to study and copy is embarrassing and unworthy of the reputation of our Commonwealth.

We have reviewed heretofore the lack of those facilities as shown by the limited number of school rooms, the cramped and crowded condition of places in which we must assemble any number of our inmates, pupils, teachers or attendants.

We must have space and equipment to enable us to express what the School is. We need every one of the list embodied in the ten year program with the demand for some more immediate than for others.

This year no new work has been started.

From the Superintendent's report you will learn what our inmates have accomplished, and that has been much, in the Schools, in manual training and on the farms and gardens here and at the Colony.

We have given our ideas of what this School requires to meet the demands made upon it, and we cannot urge too strongly that these demands meet with recognition and action.

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M. D.	MOSES H. GULESIAN
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS	FREDERICK H. NASH
STEPHEN BOWEN	HELEN C. TAYLOR
THOMAS N. CARVER	CHARLES E. WARE
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.	ROGER S. WARNER
FRANCIS H. DEWEY	PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1927, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1926.....	1158	693	1851
Number actually present November 30, 1926...	984	630	1614
Admissions during the year.....	109	53	162
School Commitments.....	44	12	56
Custodial commitments.....	65	41	109
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1267	746	2013
Discharged during the year.....	155	42	197
Deaths during the year.....	11	8	19
Number enrolled November 30, 1927.....	1101	696	1797
Number actually present November 30, 1927...	1001	645	1646
At Waverley.....	691	645	1336
At Templeton Colony.....	310	-	310
Daily average number of patients actually present.....	973.3	621.6	1594.9
Applications for admission during the year.....	-	-	366
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	-	-	2100
Applications for admission known to be active at present time.....	-	-	1256

Admissions:

- 162 patients admitted: 109 male and 53 female.
- 30 with a mental age less than 3 years.
- 75 with a mental age less than 7 years and over 3 years.
- 57 with a mental age less than 11 years and over 7 years.
- 2 admitted from Juvenile Court.
- 3 admitted from Court.
- 12 Re-admissions.
- 2 transferred from Wrentham State School
- 2 transferred from Department of Mental Diseases.
- 1 committed from Lyman School for Boys.
- 4 committed from Psychopathic Hospital.
- 2 deported from New Hampshire.
- 1 deported from Connecticut.
- 3 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.
- 5 Mongoloid type.
- 5 Microcephalics.
- 4 Hydrocephalics.



- 1 Oxycephalic.
- 1 Spastic Paraplegic.
- 1 Spastic Hemiplegic.
- 1 Spastic Diplegic.
- 3 Epileptics.
- 3 unmarried women, pregnant when admitted, and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 9 unmarried women with illegitimate children.
  - 6 women had each borne 1 child.
  - 2 women had each borne 1 child and 1 miscarriage.
  - 1 woman had borne 2 children.
- 2 married women, promiscuous.
  - 1 woman had 2 children, question of illegitimacy.
  - 1 woman had 4 children, question of 1 child being illegitimate.
- 7 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.

#### *Discharges:*

- 197 patients discharged: 155 male and 42 female.
- 16 taken home against advice.
  - 7 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
  - 7 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
  - 7 advised parents to take home and have committed to other hospitals for the care of insane or epileptics.
  - 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
  - 5 committed to Grafton State Hospital.
  - 2 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
  - 1 committed to Gardner State Colony.
  - 2 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
  - 3 committed to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.
  - 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
  - 1 transferred to Department of Mental Diseases.
  - 4 deported to New Hampshire.
  - 2 deported to Maine.
  - 1 deported to Rhode Island.
- 14 Epileptics committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 11 delinquents committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, at Bridgewater (6 male and 5 female).
  - 3 discharged to relatives who live out of State.
  - 4 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 20 discharged from visit, not returned in 1 year.
  - 3 escaped parole patients discharged: 1 married, 1 died and 1 in the Army.
- 79 Discharged from parole as follows:
  - 38 doing well and adjusted in the community.
  - 6 unable to supervise, living out of State.
  - 5 parole patients discharged to custody of parents against advice of School.
    - 1 unable to locate, not heard from for several years.
- 29 parole patients unsuitable for parole supervision.

*Health:* The health and welfare of the institution has been exceptionally good for the past year. At no time has there been a sufficient number of cases of contagious disease to warrant any concern as to epidemic, although there have been the following number and variety of contagious cases: Chicken Pox, 2; Tuber-



cular Enteritis, 1; Scarlet Fever, 6; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Lobar Pneumonia, 1; Mumps, 10.

All the above were patients, with the exception of two cases of Scarlet Fever which were employees.

In the last three months of this year, we have been rigid in our rules as to visitation by relatives and friends that we might guard against the contact with Infantile Paralysis, this disease having been of more or less epidemic nature in the community. Fortunately, no case has occurred as yet among our children.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 58 operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, in the past year.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, the Oculist of our Consulting Staff, has examined and prescribed for 565 patients in the past year.

We are indebted to the Massachusetts General Hospital for medical care for two girls, and for surgical care for two girls and eight boys. We feel that it is appropriate to express in this report our appreciation of the services and courtesies extended to us by the Massachusetts General Hospital.

We are also indebted to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for surgical care for one of our boys, and wish to express in this report our appreciation of their services.

At Templeton Colony, we have been very fortunate in not having any unusual illness or accident. For the greater part of this year, Dr. Oscar B. Roberts was unable to render the usual medical attendance because of his own ill health but at the time of writing this report, he is again available and it is a source of comfort and gratification to the officers of this institution, as well as to employees and inmates, that we are again able to avail ourselves of his services.

*Deaths:* During the year, we have had 19 deaths: 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 2, Cerebral Hemorrhage; 2, Broncho Pneumonia; 1, Status Lymphaticus—Hydrocephalus; 1, Pseudo Muscular Hypertrophy and Convulsions; 1, Acute Gastro Enteritis; 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Convulsions; 1, Encephalitis; 1, Chronic Interstitial Nephritis; 1, Pellagra; 1, Acute Broncho Pneumonia (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Natural causes, probably Cardiac Sclerosis (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Foreign Body in Bronchi (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Tubercular Enteritis; 1, Rupture of Strangulated Inguinal Hernia with Internal Hemorrhage.

In addition to the above, one patient died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, while on visit there for treatment, and two patients died while at their own homes on visit.

The average number of patients for the year was 1595 and the total number of deaths was 19, which makes our death rate for the past year about one and one-fifth percent, or 11.9 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 12.6 per thousand.

*Templeton Colony:* Our Colony at Templeton is occupied to capacity. As will be noticed in the report of the Psychological Department, the average mental age of these patients is somewhat less than six years. The variety of occupations furnished makes the Colony a placement that is utilitarian and most satisfactory for boys of this mental age, who have reached physically the stature of an adult, and impresses us as an ideal method for their care.

*The Farm and Farm Products:* The total valuation of the farm products for the year was \$82,738.02.

Our herd continues to be free of tuberculosis.

In general, our farm activities at the Colony have been prosperous, with the exception of our crop of potatoes. The reason for shortage of this crop, which is certainly only about 40 percent of our usual crop, may be attributed to conditions prevalent throughout the State.

*Canning:* 8,396 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use. This permits a continued variety of vegetables and fruits during the balance of the year and until next year's crop is harvested. Improvements have been made in our Canning Plant in the past year which have rendered the operation of this industry much more efficient.

*Social Service Report:* The social service department has had a year of unusual activity with many acute problems arising. We have been greatly handicapped by a small social service staff for the past four months, so that it has been impossible to do as careful, intensive case work as we should like. We failed to fill either of the assistant positions satisfactorily until October 22nd, when one assistant social worker was appointed.

A total of 788 cases has been handled by the department which includes 178 patients on parole, 487 out-patient histories, 29 discharged or spastic cases for research purposes, 53 home investigations prior to vacation and 41 miscellaneous. We have also investigated 32 applications for boys to work on farms or girls as maids or mothers' helpers. A total of 1063 visits in the community has been made to paroled patients, relatives, employers, social agencies and others. The number of cases handled and visits made is an average record compared with that of other years.

As in the past, the supervision of patients on parole has occupied the greater share of our time. However, our problems with these patients have been more numerous and many were exceedingly serious, demanding immediate action as well as careful consideration. It seemed desirable to analyze the situation as it seemed so unusual. Five years had passed since the parole law began to operate, and our conception of parole and its possibilities had undoubtedly changed. Apparently we had reached a crisis in the work which indicated a possible change in our policies. Instead of keeping patients under supervision all their lives to provide a census and a check upon feeble-minded individuals who had been in State Schools, we now found that it was wise to discharge many of them after a trial in the community. Evidently many patients outside were not proper material for parole, having accumulated automatically on our parole list from visit or trial, and success was doubtful from the beginning. A return to the School did not appear to be the solution of the problem because of the difficulty of re-adjustment, and in some cases where delinquency was a greater problem than their deficiency, admission to a correctional institution was needed. In other cases, certain patients had adjusted well and we felt they had created a condition warranting discharge.

Accordingly a review of each active case was made in conference of the medical and social service staffs to determine whether to discharge the patient or continue him on parole. Success or failure on our part or that of the patient was found to be an arbitrary matter to be decided individually by the factors in the case. Decisions for discharge were largely based upon the following reasons:

1. Good adjustment in the community, according to the patient's mentality, his personality and the environment in which he was then living.
2. High mental age.
3. Poor adjustment whether due to delinquent tendencies, personality difficulties, inadequate length of training, or low mentality.
4. Doubtful adjustment. Patient a poor risk or left school against advice. Relatives should assume all further responsibility.
5. Doubtful adjustment. In case of difficulties, patient unsuitable for return because of his age, difficult personality or length of absence in the community.
6. Poor co-operation of patient or of persons with whom he was living.
7. School unable to control the situation relating to patient and therefore unable to be of further service.

With these reasons as a basis, 79 patients, 62 male and 17 female, were discharged from parole during the past year. Nine new patients, all female, were paroled; 3 male and 4 female patients were re-paroled. This leaves a total of 76 still on parole, 36 male and 40 female.

After an analysis of the situation, we concluded that the paroled patients should be a carefully selected group of those who had had sufficient training, had become stable in their emotional reactions and old enough to be considered a safe risk, and whose relatives, if any, were willing to co-operate with the School in a mutual endeavor to make the trial a success. This would necessarily mean a smaller number on parole, but would allow the social workers to keep in closer touch and give more intensive supervision. We felt that parole should have a definite meaning rather than be a casual matter; that if relatives and others in the community could understand the purpose of it, the results would be more satisfactory for all concerned.\* Furthermore, we hoped it would be considered a goal for which the patient should work, a stepping stone from the School to a respectable, useful life in the community.

Again, in surveying the five year period, it is notable that twice as many boys as girls have gone out. However, it appears that the girls have been more carefully selected as being ready for trial, also that the parole of girls has been more satisfactory on the whole. Whether the latter is due to more frequent contact and closer supervision, or to the fact that the boys often resent supervision and do not co-operate as well, is a question. Furthermore, the present economic situation in the community may also be a factor. Trained maids or mothers' helpers are much in demand for the average American family which cannot afford the wages asked by domestic workers, while there are fewer opportunities to place at work a slow, defective boy without a trade, when many brighter, skilled laborers cannot find continuous work. To be sure, some of our boys do very well as farmer's helpers, but the number adapted to this type of work is smaller than the number of girls adapted to domestic work. Two of our former parole boys have returned to the School, one voluntarily and one because of illness, and are remaining because of lack of work. Other boys who are possibilities for parole have remained in the School because opportunities for work in the community are so scarce. On the other hand, we have had more applications for our girls than we can fill, and we keep a waiting list of possible homes.

During the past year, nine paroled patients whose whereabouts we were unable to learn, or who failed to consult us when making plans to leave the State, were placed on escape. Two of these were females. One is now married and living in the Middle West. The other is a delinquent woman who resented our efforts to help her adjustment in a new home after the death of her mother with whom she had been living, and she deliberately made plans to disappear, presumably out of the State. One boy is reported as living in Florida, another in New York City. A third died, and a fourth later reported to us and has now been discharged to the care of an older brother. No clues of the others have been found.

Fifteen patients have returned to the School from parole. Three girls came back voluntarily for a vacation and all are now returned to the community. One girl was returned because of failure to adjust in the home in which we placed her. One girl was brought back because of plans to marry, but has now returned to her previous environment in spite of our efforts; has married and is discharged. Another girl whose defect was of the hereditary type and who had had three illegitimate children before commitment to the School, was returned from parole after marriage last June. She is still in the School in spite of the efforts of her husband to secure her release. Six boys returned because of poor adjustment, one because of illness, one because of lack of work, and one low grade boy because of a change in the family circumstances.



In considering the continued success of our boys and girls on parole over a long period of years, we must recognize the fact that as time goes on, many of the brighter ones will become restless and wish to fit themselves for better positions. As the field of activities for girls seemed especially limited, we have tried a few experiments along other lines than housework in private families, with the hope that we can develop other legitimate occupations for those with sufficient mentality and the right personality. One of our girls took a year's course of training as a nursery maid, graduated and has a good position where no one suspects that she has been labelled "feeble-minded." She is doing so well that we discharged her this summer. Another girl expects to start the same course next January. A third is taking a year's course in a hospital for tubercular crippled children where she is learning to be a trained attendant nurse. A fourth girl is getting good wages as a cook in a private hospital and another, who is already a good cook, plans to take lessons in cooking this winter to get a better position. Still another girl took lessons in typing, has completed a month's course in a school of filing and filled a temporary position in the office of one of our largest department stores in Boston. She is now earning more money while waiting for a permanent office position and if nothing develops this month, she will continue study at night school. Using these few cases as a beginning we hope to develop a larger group of resources for our brighter girls on parole.

*Educational and Industrial Department:* The school department itself is seriously handicapped for space. During the school year of 1926 and 1927, 351 children were enrolled in the School, in classes grading from the kindergarten to the low fifth grade. The work accomplished in these grades is comparable to the work done in corresponding grades in public schools. More resources and devices are necessary, in order that the work may be presented concretely. Since it takes about three years for a child to accomplish one grade of school work, each grade is divided into several steps of difficulty, so that each child may progress as slowly or as rapidly as he is able.

The regular school session is two and one-half hours in length, the other half day being spent in industrial work and physical training. During the past year, because of overcrowded conditions, four school rooms had three sessions a day, giving eight classes one hour or one and one-half hours of school, instead of a two and one-half hour session.

The teaching staff consists of one Kindergartner, five grade teachers, one Physical Trainer, one Domestic Science Teacher, one Music Teacher, one Band Teacher (part time) and three Sense Training Teachers.

In the Physical Training Department, 465 children were enrolled, the younger children having three half-hour periods of training a week, instead of the desired daily half-hour period. The older children have one hour of Physical Training a week. A demonstration of gymnastic work of various classes is given once each month.

The Music Teacher taught chorus singing to 556 pupils. The singing class for adult imbecile girls, and the part singing of the Glee Club for younger girls and the Girls' Chorus for older girls were especially worthy of note. There were 18 girls in the Senior Orchestra and 15 girls in the Junior Orchestra. The Boys' Band of 15 pieces gave three concerts during the year. A Community Sing and Concert is given once each month by this department, which also furnishes music for dances, parties and entertainments.

One hundred and fifty-one girls attended classes in the Domestic Science Department, where they were taught practical cookery, canning and preserving in small quantities, and other forms of home making. Tea is prepared and served once each month to physicians and new employees, and the fancy cooking for parties is done in this department.

The grade teachers had social hour with the smaller children once each week,



and Sunday School each Sunday morning. They presented ten entertainments during the year, including the Christmas Plays.

In the three Sense Training Departments, there were 231 children of idiot and imbecile grade, including two classes for spastic types, who were unable to receive other training.

Three hundred and eighty-one girls received training in the Girls' Manual and the classes for Adult Imbeciles. In the Boys' Manual, 241 boys were enrolled. Each child's work is carefully planned to suit his age and mentality.

The following varieties of industries were taught in the Girls' Manual during the past year: Rag cutting, rag sewing, bandage rolling, scrap book making, making of braided and hooked rugs, Todd loom weaving, rug weaving, towel and napkin weaving, fancy embroidery and wool weaving, knitting, crocheting, elementary sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, basketry and reed work, raffia work, lace making, painting on silk and cotton, stencilling, jig saw work, toy making, net bag making, machine sewing, dressmaking, mending of stockings and other garments, making of paper flowers and dressing dolls. In the Knitting Room, 42 girls made 6100 pairs of stockings on hand machines. These girls also made knit caps and mittens. Forty girls learned to run power sewing machines during the year, and made 21,735 articles.

Industries taught in the Boys' Manual include sandpapering, barbering, brush-making, mat making, cane seating, rug, towel and napkin weaving, shoe repairing, carpenter work, furniture repairing and refinishing, painting, broom making, printing and mattress making.

During the summer and fall, the boys help with weeding, harvesting, and outdoor construction work, while the girls help with harvesting and canning.

In spite of the overcrowded condition, the necessity of overlapping schedules to cover the work done, this department as well as the manual training department has been carried on most efficiently by our School Principal, Miss Mildred F. Brazier.

*Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:* The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 503 patients. New patients, first visit, 427; Return visits, 76; Total, 503.

These 503 patients were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 331; Dull, 57; Borderline, 70; Deferred, 17; Normal, 28; Total, 503.

Among other conditions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also noted such as: Epilepsy, 30; Mongoloid Type, 23; Endocrine Imbalance, 13; Possible Psychosis Developing, 21; Syphilis, 4; Cretin, 2; Microcephalus, 6; Hydrocephalus, 3; Rachitis, 1; Encephalitis, 2; Post-Encephalitis, 1; Hebe- phrenic Type of Dementia præcox, 3; Defective Delinquents, 14; and Organic Brain or other Nervous Disease, 2.

From the contact with the community, which we get so closely through our out-patient clinics, there are certain situations which seem to be more and more obvious, and perhaps the most striking situation, which we find, is the real need of institutional care for the nursery type cases of those under six years of age. It is also striking that there are so many cases brought to us for diagnosis, who are definitely feeble-minded, but under proper environment and with the advantage of Special Class are getting along in comparative comfort in the community.

There is an urgent demand for the care and protection of girls approaching puberty, for whom we have no more room within the institution, that emphasizes very strongly the wisdom of the request made by the Board of Trustees in our Ten Year Program for the construction of a building to provide for one hundred girls of this type.

*School Clinic:* The Traveling Clinic worked during the public school year in the field assigned to us.

The following cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Barnstable, Bourne,

Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Fairhaven, Fall River, Falmouth, Freetown, Gloucester, Harwich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Mashpee, New Bedford, Orleans, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown and Worcester.

The larger cities need two to six weeks of the clinic's time each year. Smaller cities and towns usually need one week. We have now worked in all but two towns in our district and these are scheduled to be visited next May. We are asked for more time than we have to give.

The psychiatrist and psychologist continue to give talks and hold conferences with teachers and parents. There is manifested a constantly increasing interest in the clinic and appreciation for the work done.

The total number of children examined during the school year in 26 cities and towns was 1413; of these, 88 were second examinations and 2 were third examinations.

This number was distributed as follows: Acushnet, 51; Bourne, 35; Brewster, 13; Chatham, 8; Dennis, 29; Fall River, 224; Falmouth, 16; Freetown, 31; Gloucester, 42; Harwich, 25; Hyannis, 43; Lawrence, 82; Lowell, 44; Lynn, 80; Mashpee, 6; New Bedford, 213; Orleans, 4; Revere, 56; Salem, 77; Sandwich, 8; Somerset, 27; Swansea, 7; Waltham, 20; Watertown, 36; and Worcester, 238. The diagnoses of these 1413 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 803; Borderline, 345; Dull, 143; Average, 22; and Deferred, 100.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also diagnosed: Psychoneuroses, 39; Psychoses, 4; Endocrine Imbalance, 20; Mongoloid Imbecile, 5; Tuberculosis, 12; Syphilis, 4; Epilepsy, 6; Chorea, 3; Post-Encephalitis, 2; Poliomyelitis, 1; Spastic, 5; Defective Delinquent, 103; and Cardiac, 9.

The medical recommendations were made under these headings: dental clinic, 811; eye clinic, 273; ear clinic, 34; nose and throat clinic, 455; Nutrition problems, 431; Orthopedic clinic, 50; and Mental Hygiene clinic, 34.

Recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class including workshop school, 774; Continue in grade, 524; Allow to go to work, 38; Speech training class, 46; Open Air classes, 2; Posture training, 50; Vocational School, 2; Institution training and care, 129, or 9 percent of the total number examined. Because the state schools for these children are so crowded, we are very conservative in making this last recommendation.

*Psychological Department:* In our psychological department, we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Martha Pollock, A. B., M. A., and definite arrangements have been made in this department for psychological research along lines that we have been interested in for some time but have not had the personnel available to carry out our plans.

The psychological department of the Walter E. Fernald State School was established in order that the instruction and guidance given to our mentally deficient children might be in exact accord with their ability and understanding. For this purpose, during the year 1926-1927, psychological examination was made of 1539 children. Thirty-two percent (494 cases) of the total number were examined in the out-patient clinic; 10 percent (161 cases) were admission studies; and 58 percent (884 cases) were re-examinations of children who had been in school for some time.

Two hundred and thirty-seven of the children seen in the out-patient clinic were girls, and 257 boys. The average mental age of the girls was eight years, six months, and the average mental age of the boys was exactly six years. As each group showed about the same percent of normal intellectual development for their years (average Intelligence Quotient for girls was 65, for boys, 62), it is evident that intellectual deficiency is sooner noted in boys than in girls. This is in accord with the findings of psychologists elsewhere and has been explained by the more sheltered childhood of girls. But the problem of sexual immorality which arises when the feeble-minded girl reaches adolescence makes important



the early recognition of her defect. Much has been done toward finding the sub-normal girl before she has done permanent injury to herself and society, but as long as the average out-patient boy is brought to our clinic at ten and the average girl not until she is thirteen, this work is not complete.

Psychological findings show that to the out-patient clinic are referred children of all grades of mental ability from normality to idiocy. As their intelligence quotients indicate, this group has a range of from 3 percent of normal intelligence to 108 percent. In mental age, they vary from the intellectual development of a few months old baby to that of the average fourteen year old child. There are many of these children, who are high grade morons, and there are borderlines, or the dull-normals. The average intelligence quotient for girls is 65, and for boys 62; thus, we expect most of them on maturity to be high grade defectives with a mental age between nine and ten years. Only 23 percent of the girls and 28 percent of the boys are below moron intelligence and may need permanent institutional care. Twenty-five percent of the out-patients of both sexes are not defective, having intelligence quotients of 75 or above. These are the cases which require very careful diagnosis and supervision. Most of them are already social problems. Some of these children are potentially feeble-minded and under ordinary circumstances can not get along in society. They need institutional training, which should enable them to "make good" on parole. Others, if given suitable training and oversight in the community, need never become state charges. It is especially important that recognition and suitable provision for these borderline cases be made at an early age.

The 884 cases given re-examinations included a study of all the boys at Templeton Colony, thirty years of age or under. There were 131 such boys. The average mental age of this group was found to be six years and six months. Had the whole colony been included the average mental age would have probably been slightly lower. The splendid work done by these imbeciles in developing land and raising crops furnishes an example of what suitable training can accomplish even in the low grade feeble-minded.

But the psychologist's function of describing ability for the determination of suitable provision cannot be served by the examination of individual children alone, while there remain so many aspects of feeble-mindedness which are not understood. It is necessary to determine more exactly the nature and conditioning factors of this "ability." For this reason a research program has been adopted by the psychological department of the Walter E. Fernald State School in conjunction with its work of examining.

At present two research problems are being developed. The first is a study of children who are not doing the school work which is generally expected with their mental age. This study should shed light on conditions for learning in defectives, the influence of special mental abilities and disabilities, importance of emotional sets, etc. Results are expected which will be of significance not only in the institution but for special class teachers generally.

The second problem which is being attacked is the growth curve of intelligence in the feeble-minded. When does the defective reach the peak of his mental development? When does he begin to deteriorate? Do such factors as epilepsy, cretinism treatment, or psychopathy have that ultimate effect which is generally assumed on the mental growth of the individual? These questions have been much debated, and are of significance for the psychology of the normal as well as of the subnormal. The Walter E. Fernald State School has the advantage of early and prolonged scientific observation, in a uniform environment, of many of its patients who come as children and are now old people. It is hoped that some conclusive answer to these questions can be found.

*Clinical Teaching at the School:* There were 49 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from the following: Harvard University and

Boston University; Tufts, Simmons, Wellesley, Radcliffe and Smith Colleges; Framingham and Salem Normal Schools; Babson's Institute; Bradford Academy; Miss Neil's Kindergarten Training School; Bouve's School; Nurses from Middlesex, Essex and Suffolk Counties; Nurses from the Town of Arlington; Nurses from Newton, McLean, Massachusetts General, Beth Israel, and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals; Family Welfare Society of Boston; Members of the Hancock Church, Everett; and Teachers from Phineas Lawrence School, Waltham.

*Official Visitors:* During the past year we have had visitors from Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, Washington, D. C., Florida, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and the State of Washington; and from the following foreign countries: Scotland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Canada.

*Amusements:* We have continued our regular policy of moving pictures and baseball games for the children during the past year. During the summer, groups of the players from this school visited a Major League Baseball Game in Boston, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston Team, and for this courtesy we express our appreciation to Mr. J. A. Robert Quinn, the President of the Boston American League Baseball Company. A series of baseball games were played with the Wrentham State School as usual. A baseball game was played between the Colony Boys and a selected team from the parent institution.

During the summer months, groups of patients from different buildings were taken to Norumbega Park for a day's outing and they always enjoy these trips, particularly the ride on the bus from this institution to the Park and back again. The boys had their camping parties on the Metropolitan Land. During the winter, we held the regular number of parties in the different houses, in addition to the entertainments during the Christmas Holidays.

*New Laundry:* The construction of our new laundry has progressed. The machinery for its equipment, which has been partially provided for in the Budget of 1927, has been ordered and the building will be ready for occupancy and operation as promptly as funds for its equipment can be provided in the coming Legislative session.

*Construction:* During the past year, the following work has been done at this institution, which has provided employment for a great many of the boys.

1. New Celotex Ceiling in the Boys' Home.
2. New Celotex on Partition Walls in Boys' Dormitory.
3. Self-closing Fire-Door Equipment in Administration Building and South Nurses' Home.
4. Roof of Grain Room at Cow Barn Shingled.
5. Hot Water Line installed from Power Plant to East Boiler House Pump Room, in concrete trench.
6. New Brick Hearth in fireplace of day room at Infirmary.
7. Remodeled main catch basin of sewerage system and installed equipment for keeping catch basin clean.
8. Concrete Bull Pens and Yards at Waverley.
9. North West Building completely re-wired for Electric Lights.
10. New hoppers and drainage in Boys' Home.
11. New Hot and Cold Water Piping in the Boys' Home.
12. Old Chimney taken down at West Boiler House.
13. Ventilator remodeled on Gymnasium.
14. Steam Pipes covered in many of the houses.
15. New indirect lighting installed in offices.
16. Fire Hydrant connected up in front of the School House.
17. Leonard Valves installed in a number of the houses.
18. New Steam Line to Steward's and Physician's Cottages for Exhaust Steam.



19. New indirect lighting installed in North North West Building.
20. New indirect lighting installed in Girls' Home.
21. Bake Shop Chimney rebuilt.
22. Sewer Pipe installed for drainage for Hot Water Trench.
23. New retort and hoisting equipment in Canning Plant.
24. New Shed at Cow Barn.
25. New Terrazzo Floors in dining and side rooms at North Building.
26. Litter Carrier installed in Cow Barn.
27. New ice storage equipment in Dairy Building.
28. New rubber treads on front stairs and landings at Boys' Dormitory.
29. New Traffic Signs on Roads.
30. Two Bull Pens and Yards at Templeton Colony.
31. Bake Shop at Templeton Colony completed and all the bread used at the Colony is now baked right there.
32. Steep Hill at Athol Road Entrance at Templeton Colony filled in and graded.
33. Electric Lights installed in Recreation Building at Templeton Colony, from our generating system, which is used for moving pictures.
34. 200 cords of fire-wood cut at Templeton Colony.
35. Steam Heat installed in Farm House Group at the Colony.

*Hot Water Lines:* Construction of Hot Water Line has been completed from New Boiler House to Old Boiler House and at the present time exhaust steam from engines in new boiler house is now utilized for heating hot water for laundry and buildings instead of having to utilize live steam as formerly for heating water, as well as for the washers in the laundry. Exhaust steam now does this work and facilitates the rapidity of laundry work, in that we can use hot water direct. We are also heating the Farm House, two Cottages and the Hospital with exhaust steam.

*Program for New Construction:* In accordance with program outlined and approved by the Board of Trustees at the July Meeting, the following list of requests for Special Appropriations has been presented to the Department of Mental Diseases.

1. Purchase of Lynch Land in Waltham.
2. Balance needed for Laundry Equipment for New Laundry.
3. Construction of Two School Rooms.
4. Shops in conjunction with Salvage Yard.
5. Garage.
6. Steam Heating for Three Groups at Templeton Colony.
7. Purchase of Baldwin Land in Waltham.
8. Electric Lighting and Power at Templeton Colony.

In accord with the annual report of last year, it is my feeling that emphasis should be placed upon our most urgent needs and in the general ten year program as outlined in the report of 1926, it is becoming more and more manifest that we need most of all school room facilities, building accommodations for nursery type care of children, and additions to our infirmary and hospital for care of employees and for contagious cases, and also housing for younger girls.

As soon as it is possible, there should certainly be construction that will adequately provide for administrative offices, library, Assembly Hall, store-house and increased dining-room and kitchen facilities.

The Fifty-first Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded was attended in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, and a paper was presented by me on "An Ideal Institution Organization for 1000 to 1500 Beds," and a paper was read for Dr. C. Stanley Raymond, on "Intellectual Development in Morons Beyond the Chronological Age of Sixteen Years."

*Current Expenditures:* The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$597,259.87, or \$7.20 per capita per week.

The average number of patients was 1594.9.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously co-operated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE, *Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT

### *To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927.

#### CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients.....	\$25,767.51	\$25,767.51
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		203.54
Sales:		
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	\$ 144.78	
Food.....	918.55	
Clothing and Materials.....	65.68	
Farm:		
Cows and calves.....	\$516.36	
Hides.....	206.97	
	723.33	
Repairs, Ordinary.....	2.25	
Total Sales.....		1,854.59
Miscellaneous:		
Interest on Bank Balances.....	\$ 430.51	
Rent.....	291.25	
Sundries.....	150.00	
		871.76
Total Income.....		\$28,697.40

#### MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$ 10,008.17
Appropriations, current year.....	597,990.00
Total.....	\$607,998.17
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	597,259.87
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$ 10,738.30

#### *Analysis of Expenses*

Personal Services.....	\$288,736.25
Religious Instruction.....	2,345.00
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	8,154.72
Food.....	93,846.30
Clothing and Materials.....	22,284.53
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	35,777.71
Medical and General Care.....	19,891.10
Heat, Light and Power.....	47,270.27
Farm.....	37,742.26
Garage, Stable and Grounds.....	8,114.38
Repairs, Ordinary.....	14,387.01
Repairs and Renewals.....	18,710.34
Total Expenses for Maintenance.....	\$597,259.87

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$ 38,424.67
Appropriations for current year.....	28,450.00
Total.....	\$ 66,874.67
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$30,313.19
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	158.60
	30,471.79
Balance November 30, 1927, carried to next year.....	\$ 36,402.88

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track .....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Fire Protection 1925.....	Chap. 347, 1925	5,000.00	\$3,891.13	4,841.40	158.60*
Laundry Building .....	Chap. 79, 1926	40,000.00	19,791.56	33,951.13	6,048.87
Hot Water Line.....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	3,267.14	8,232.63	1,767.37
Certain Land.....	Chap. 398, 1926	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Food Boxes.....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	3,363.36	3,363.36	86.64
Laundry Machinery.....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
		\$108,950.00	\$30,313.19	\$72,388.52	\$36,561.48

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	158.60
Balance carried to next year.....	36,402.88
Total as above.....	\$ 36,561.48

PER CAPITA  
During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,595.  
Total cost for Maintenance, \$597,259.87.  
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.20 (52 weeks to year).  
Receipt from sales, \$1,854.59.  
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0223.  
All other institution receipts, \$26,842.81.  
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.3236.  
Net weekly per capita \$6.85.

Respectfully submitted,  
EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH FREDERICK H. NASH  
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER  
30, 1927.

Receipts

Balance on hand November 30, 1926.....	\$1,603.78
Income from Invested Funds.....	2,071.47
	<hr/>
	\$3,675.25

Payments

Auditor .....	\$ 25.00
Rent of Safe.....	10.00
Clerical Services.....	497.06
J. E. Purdy—Sepia enlargement—Dr. Wheatley.....	30.00
H. E. Remington & Co.—Rebinding Annual Reports.....	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 564.56
Balance on hand November 30, 1927.....	3,110.69
	<hr/>
	\$3,675.25

Invested Funds November 30, 1927

Bonds, Boston & Maine, 4s.....	\$2,000.00
Bonds, Illinois Central, 4s.....	6,000.00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway, 4s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Ill. Div.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Union Pacific, 4s.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Co., 5s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, City of Boston, 4s, Registered.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4½s.....	1,000.00

Bonds, Nebraska Power, 1st 5s.....	1,000.00
Bonds, United States Liberty, 4½s.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Wisc. Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Iowa Ry. & Lt. Co., 5½s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Northern States Pr. Co., 5½s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, Appalachian Electric Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Alabama Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
12 shares State Street Trust Company.....	1,200.00

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\$61,200.00

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.....	3,110.69
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\$64,310.69

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct,  
Daniel C. Denniston, *Auditor.*

*To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the year ended November 30, 1927.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. There were no purchases or exchange of securities during the period under examination.

One bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway for \$1,000.00 with coupons, on which the interest has been defaulted, is still in the possession of Harris, Forbes & Co. as represented by their receipt No. 14545.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for.

In this connection, the income which had accrued on the following securities during the current fiscal period was not included in the accounts.

Appalachian Electric Power Co., due November 1, 1927.....	\$125.00
Boston & Maine Railroad, due August 1, 1927.....	40.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, due September 1, 1927.....	40.00
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, due November 1, 1927.....	40.00
Illinois Central Railroad, due October 1, 1927.....	120.00
Iowa Railway & Light Co., due November 1, 1927.....	137.50
Nashua Street Railway Co., due October 1, 1927.....	100.00
U. S. 4th Liberty Loan, due October 15, 1927.....	21.25
U. S. 4th Liberty Loan, due November 15, 1927.....	21.25
Wisconsin, Minnesota Power & Light Co., due November 1, 1927....	125.00

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\$770.00

The above income was represented by coupons attached to the respective bonds and will be entered in the next fiscal period.



The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1927

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1926:

Cash on deposit.....	\$ 1,603.78	
Investments at par value.....	61,200.00	
	<hr/>	\$62,803.78

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$ 2,049.00	
Interest on deposits.....	22.47	
	<hr/>	2,071.47
		<hr/>
		\$64,875.25

General expenditures..... \$ 564.56

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1927:

Cash on deposit.....	\$ 3,110.69	
Investments at par value.....	61,200.00	
	<hr/>	64,310.69
		<hr/>
		\$64,875.25

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON, *Auditor*.

December 16, 1927.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.

100 Franklin Street, Boston, December 20, 1927.

Frederick H. Nash, Esq., *Treasurer, Walter E. Fernald State School, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: We hereby certify that the balance standing to the credit of your account, as shown by the books of this Company at the close of business November 30, 1927, was Three Thousand, One Hundred Ten and 69/100 Dollars (\$3,110.69).

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. W. CAPPER, *Treasurer*.

## VALUATION

November 30, 1927

*Real Estate*

Land, 2,002 acres.....	\$ 72,711.00
Buildings.....	1,305,389.87
	<hr/>
	\$1,378,100.87

*Personal Property*

Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	\$ 4,752.03
Food.....	24,230.45
Clothing and Materials.....	22,312.51
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	115,477.04
Medical and General Care.....	21,431.33
Heat, Light and Power.....	14,650.29
Farm.....	50,424.14
Garage, Stables and Grounds.....	10,737.53
Repairs.....	12,324.99
	<hr/>
	\$ 276,340.31

*Summary*

Real Estate.....	\$1,378,100.87
Personal Property.....	276,340.31
	<hr/>
	\$1,654,441.18

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass.* WALTER E. FERNALD

STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM (*Feeble-minded*)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

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DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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MILDRED F. BRAZIER, *Head Teacher Institution School*.  
RUTH A. GEGENHEIMER, *Head Social Worker*.  
WELLINGTON HANSEL, *Head Farmer*, Templeton Colony.  
ALFRED G. RICHBURG, D. M. D., *Dentist*, Non-Resident.

CONSULTING STAFF

WILLIAM E. CHENERY, M. D., *Otologist and Laryngologist*.  
ROLAND C. MACKENZIE, M. D., *Ophthalmologist*.

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 Mrs. Daphne B. Withington, Milton  
 Mrs. Edith Wolcott, Readville  
 Henry A. Wood, M. D., Waltham  
 Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton

## TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1928.

We have now enrolled 1,800 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,671, of whom 1,359 were at Waverley and 312 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

To save repetition we would respectfully refer you to the annual report for the year ending November 30, 1927, for a reference to the Superintendent's report of the preceding year (1926) for the list in detail of the ten-year program.

We would also refer to the Trustees' report of last year as to the needs, and the *urgency* of the needs, of this Institution. In that report, too, we speak of the position the School holds in the minds of all who are interested in the problem of the feeble-minded. Today we are still waiting for the most urgent of those requests. Each year shows their increasing importance.

Our population in 1926 was greater than in 1925. In 1927 it was greater than in 1926, and this year (1928) it is greater than in 1927.

All this increase in population is without a corresponding increase in facilities to meet the demand for handling the additional numbers.

With approximately 2,000 souls we have no facilities for sick employees or for contagious diseases.

All this increase cannot be properly handled without some of the fundamental things, specified in the ten-year program, storerooms, kitchens and housing for special classes of inmates.

The demand for the care of the nursery type of patient is increasing every day, and that is a most important class to provide for.

We *must* have facilities to house and feed and care for additional employees.

The Gymnasium is used twelve hours a day every day in the week, and on Sundays only one religious sect at a time can worship or be taught.

We have completed the equipment of the Colony with electric lights and they are in use. With the exception of lamps in emergency and for lanterns with teams

on the road, kerosene (our only means of light until now) is banned. Think what that means for a Colony more than three miles from a town fire department. This imperative demand we asked for first *eight* years ago.

Two rooms have been added to the schoolhouse, and as soon as furnishings, desks, etc., can be installed will be ready for occupancy.

The laundry is now occupied.

We cannot increase facilities for the care of more patients without an increase in the feeding and living facilities of employees to care for them. We *must* increase kitchen, storehouse and employees' quarters before we can take more patients.

With a constant increase of commitments, a decrease in discharges and fewer deaths, we are pursuing a steady increase in our population. This fact is strong evidence of the urgent need of the additional facilities so long urged for the proper housing and care of our inmates, and of the employees to care for them. As the years pass we state, and state again, the list of those desired additions to our plant, We need also development, enlargement, refurnishing of some of our most used buildings.

The requirements of life outside of State Institutions cannot change and progress from year to year without a like demand for improvements in the proper conduct of institutional life.

As Trustees of the School we have tried to conform to the program laid down by the Commonwealth for the growth of the Public Institutions. We have presented our needs in the form of a program in accordance with that plan.

We have kept our requests for appropriations within the sums our needs demand, but must *accept* what the Legislature, upon approval of the Departments, accords us. Our duty then necessitates the repetition of our claims for consideration until they are favorably acted upon. This creates a sameness in the Trustees' annual reports, for in the Superintendent's report you have the detailed account of the health, the occupation and all statistics in regard to our inmates.

Modern methods of handling institutional life, coupled with the constant increase in numbers, make clear the great and ever increasing need of the buildings we are waiting for. We have explained the segregation of inmates which we should provide, but which our facilities do not permit.

For example, should an epidemic of any size break out here, immediately the Institution would become the object of criticism and we should be forced to reply, that long have we urged the providing of adequate facilities to care for just such an emergency as has now befallen us. There would be little satisfaction in that reply.

From your familiarity with the conduct of the School, its needs and what it is doing for Massachusetts, you are in a position to use your influence in support of its requests. Can you not when the opportunity offers emphasize our demands?

Less than six years ago, Dr. Fernald delivered an address before the Harvard Teachers Association in Saunders Theatre on the "Sub-Normal Child." In opening that address he called attention to the attitude of the educator of only one or two decades before, to whom even the mention of the defective child was anathema.

Think of what has been accomplished in the comparatively short period and how this School alone has fitted scores of its former inmates to become self-supporting and worthy citizens.

In the year 1922, to repeat a well-known fact, 220 trained patients, discharged within five years, earned a total of \$198,000.

Are we not of use, and are we not doing valuable work for the State?

With increased facilities this School should take the position of a Training School for future generations of the backward children who are capable of being made useful, self-supporting and self-respecting citizens.

What better efforts can any of us make than to hasten the day when more and more can qualify for *normal life work*.

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M. D.  
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS  
STEPHEN BOWEN  
THOMAS N. CARVER  
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M. D.  
FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN  
FREDERICK H. NASH  
HELEN C. TAYLOR  
CHARLES E. WARE  
ROGER S. WARNER  
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1928, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1927 . . . . .	1,101	696	1,797
Number actually present November 30, 1927	1,001	645	1,646
Admissions during the year . . . . .	117	45	162
Voluntary commitments . . . . .	50	15	65
Custodial commitments . . . . .	67	30	97
Whole number enrolled during the year . . . . .	1,218	741	1,959
Discharged during the year . . . . .	102	39	141
Deaths . . . . .	12	6	18
Number enrolled November 30, 1928 . . . . .	1,104	696	1,800
Number actually present November 30, 1928	1,024	647	1,671
At Waverley . . . . .	712	647	1,359
At Templeton Colony . . . . .	312	—	312
Daily average number of patients actually present . . . . .	992.13	635.24	1,627.37
Applications for admission during the year . .	—	—	331
Total applications for admission on file since 1923 . . . . .	—	—	2,431
Applications for admission, as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time . . . . .	—	—	1,425
Applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time .	—	—	78

Admissions:

- 162 patients admitted: 117 male and 45 female.
- 36 with a mental age less than 3 years.
- 79 with a mental age less than 7 years but over 3 years.
- 41 with a mental age less than 11 years but over 7 years.
- 6 with a mental age of 11 years or over.
- 3 admitted from Juvenile Court.
- 1 admitted from Court.
- 11 readmissions.
- 1 transferred from Wrentham State School.
- 2 transferred from Belchertown State School.
- 1 transferred from Department of Mental Diseases.
- 1 admitted one week after finishing 2-year sentence at Sherborn Reformatory.
- 2 committed from Lyman School for Boys.
- 2 deported from Rhode Island.
- 4 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.
- 1 deaf mute.
- 2 endocrine.
- 2 spastic paraplegic.
- 5 spastic diplegic.
- 8 Mongolians.
- 1 microcephalic.
- 2 epileptic.
- 1 blind.
- 1 unmarried girl, pregnant when admitted, and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 8 unmarried women with illegitimate children: 5 had each borne one child; 2 had each borne two children; 1 had borne four children.
- 11 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.



7 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family committed), and in one instance 4 children from one family were admitted at one time.

*Discharges:*

- 141 patients discharged: 102 male and 39 female.
- 22 taken home and discharged against advice.
- 3 discharged outright from escape.
- 3 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
- 2 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
- 3 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
- 27 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 3 Delinquents committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 2 discharged to relatives who live out of the State.
- 3 died while at home from the School on visit.
- 3 discharged to parents who wished to take care of patients at home.
- 2 advised parents to take home and have committed to a hospital for the care of the insane.
- 1 deported to England.
- 1 deported to Scotland.
- 12 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 22 discharged from visit (gone 1 year and not returned).
- 19 discharged from parole as follows:
  - 2 married, not suitable for return.
  - 1 well-adjusted, discharged to custody of sister.
  - 2 uncoöperative, adjusted as well as could be expected.
  - 1 poor coöperation from boy and relatives.
  - 1 well-adjusted, high-grade colored girl.
  - 1 well-adjusted, borderline.
  - 1 escaped from parole, not suitable for return.
  - 1 escaped from parole, out of State.
  - 1 psychotic, not suitable.
  - 1 erratic, not suitable.
  - 1 low grade, poor coöperation.
  - 5 adjusted as well as could be expected.
  - 1 committed to Foxborough State Hospital while out on parole.

*Health:* It would seem, during the past year, that the physical condition of the inmates has been exceptionally good. We have had a number of contagious diseases, but at no time has there been a sufficient number of cases to consider as an epidemic. These cases are listed herewith according to classification: Scarlet fever, 5; lobar pneumonia, 8; measles, 1; chicken pox, 18; mumps, 25; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8.

None of the above were seriously ill nor has there been any death from any contagious disease. There have been 8 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported. As a community we feel warranted in saying that we have a very small number of this type of infection.

There have been no serious accidents and no sudden deaths that required the services of the Medical Examiner. Our situation has been very fortunate in regard to contagious diseases, because we have practically no provision for isolation of these cases.

In spite of the fact that we were in the midst of an area in which there were many cases of infantile paralysis, we were fortunate enough to escape without having any case of this type. We have exerted every effort, however, to prevent communication by contact with this disease by restricting visits by younger children.



Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 44 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children, this phase of our work is most important, and we are very fortunate in having the services of Dr. Chenery.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as oculist and has examined and prescribed for 480 patients.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the coöperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and for the most excellent services for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary has cared for three cases and we wish to express to them our appreciation of their services.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinsville has again resumed his practice there and has continued to care for such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services. There has been very little illness there during the past year and no serious accidents.

### *Deaths:*

During the year, we have had 18 deaths: 4, pulmonary tuberculosis; 2, epilepsy; 1, cerebral hemorrhage; 1, broncho-pneumonia and tubercular spine; 1, broncho-pneumonia; 1, lobar pneumonia; 1, pneumonia; 1, convulsions and congenital heart disease; 1, pulmonary emphysema following influenza; 1, general peritonitis; 1, septicemia, infection of antrum; 1, gastro-enteritis; 1, chronic nephritis; 1, pyemia.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,627 and the total number of deaths was 18, which makes our death rate for the past year about one and one-tenth per cent, or 11.06 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 11.6 per thousand, as given by the State Department of Health.

### *The Farm and Farm Products:*

The total valuation of the farm products for the year was \$76,160.98.

Our herd continues to be free from tuberculosis, and has been now for four years at the Colony and two years at Waverley, and we have certificates for both the herd at Templeton Colony and the one at Waverley as Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds. There has been no reactor in the Dairy Herd at the Colony for nine years.

The general farm activities both at the Colony and at Waverley have been interfered with by an unfavorable season, but even though there is a shortage of some crops, there will still be, as indicated by the further reports of production, a considerable yield, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in continuing to supply an abundant vegetable diet for the winter months on our ration allowance.

Our farm production has been as follows: Asparagus, 48 bu.; dry beans, 46 bu.; shell beans, 89 bu.; string beans, 1,640 bu.; beets, 951 bu.; beet greens, 825 bu.; cabbage, 1,151 bu.; carrots, 2,532 bu.; cauliflower, 30 bu.; Swiss chard, 838 bu.; celery, 227 bu.; sweet corn, 575 bu.; cucumbers, 78 bu.; dandelions, 172 bu.; egg plant, 10 bu.; lettuce, 797 bu.; onions, 392 bu.; parsnips, 438 bu.; green peas, 142 bu.; peppers, 1,057 lbs.; potatoes, 2,867 bu.; pumpkins, 16 bu.; radishes, 1,177 bu.; rhubarb, 492 bu.; spinach, 1,100 bu.; summer squash, 406 bu.; winter squash, 401 bu.; tomatoes, 1,656 bu.; turnips, 3,323 bu.; turnip greens, 132 bu.; apples, 857 bu.; crabapples, 54 bu.; blackberries, 25 bu.; blueberries, 36 bu.; cherries, 1 bu.; pears, 2 bu.; plums, 9 bu.; strawberries, 3 bu.; beef, 16,643 lbs.; veal, 152 lbs.; pork, 24,864 lbs.; milk, 838,216 lbs.; ice, 205 tons; ensilage, 30 tons; green feed, 213 tons; meadow hay, 11 tons; No. 1 hay, 126 tons; mangles, 8 tons; and 450 cords of wood.

### *Canning:*

6,661.5 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use. We reported some improvements in the canning plant made in our last report, and this year we have made still more improvements in the building, and the handling, sorting and caring for the vegetables in preparation for canning have been greatly facilitated.

### *Social Service Report:*

During the year ending November 30, 1928, the Social Service Department has carried on its usual activities under the direction of the Head Social Worker, Miss

Ruth A. Gegenheimer, with one assistant. A total of 675 cases was handled, which includes 94 patients on parole; 52 investigations of homes prior to decision in regard to vacation, parole or discharge of patient; 41 reports of discharged patients; 5 patients on escape from the School; 6 home visits in regard to return of patients from vacation; 460 out-patient histories; and 17 miscellaneous cases. Of visits in the community, 824 have been made to patients on parole, to relatives, employers, social agencies, and others.

The number of cases handled and total number of visits made by the department has been less for the past year because of a small social service staff. The workers' time is largely spent in the community, making investigations and carrying on the routine supervision of parole patients. This allows the Head Social Worker no opportunity to carry on research or special studies, nor to develop new undertakings.

A résumé of the year's work plainly indicates the need of extending the facilities for the placement and parole of boys. We have been able to place only three boys in positions which were found for them, in addition to five boys who were paroled to relatives and two boys who were given permission to find their own work. Opportunities for placement which have voluntarily come to our attention have been very scarce. Moreover, openings for defective boys are difficult to find unless one worker can spend time for a concentrated effort and a study of available resources. However, certain boys in the School are ready and anxious for parole if suitable arrangements for trial could be made.

The physicians working with them have felt that a plan might be considered which would allow them to find employment on their own initiative, if given enough money to take care of themselves for a limited period. In some cases this might prove satisfactory, but in others would lead to complications. Some would fail because they would be too bewildered to compete successfully with others in the trials of everyday life, whereas they might succeed if guided by the School in making the first adjustment to community life. Some might use this method of parole as an avenue of escape from the School, with money in their pockets, while others might not make a sincere effort to find work, knowing that they could return to the School at will. For those who do find their own employment, the question of the quantity of supervision which should be given is a debatable one.

A female social worker calling at a boy's place of employment or boarding place to make inquiries as to his welfare makes him conspicuous before others, and often he does not feel free to confide in her nor to tell her his problems. Some boys can be trusted to report their progress in person at the School at stated intervals, and are then given whatever advice and assistance seems necessary. On the other hand, those who are most in need of supervision do not always coöperate by reporting for an indefinite period, nor do they always give a truthful report. Therefore, when considering the future of those boys who are capable of earning their living in the community, it would seem advisable to develop and study this particular work, not only for the sake of the boys themselves, but as a service to the community, which naturally expects the School to assume the responsibility of their adjustment to community life.

The parole and supervision of girls has continued along the lines of other years. Nine new girls were placed in the community and seven re-allocations were made. One girl was placed in a temporary position for the summer, and this trial was helpful in getting her ready for permanent parole later. Six girls were returned to the School because of failure to adjust in the community, but one was later given another trial and is doing well at present. A waiting list of suitable homes for girls is kept on file, as we are unable to place a girl in every position which is investigated.

As in former years, the social service department had charge of handling applications for vacation for patients in the School. The physicians requested home investigations in 38 cases prior to decision as to vacation. In addition to numerous interviews with relatives and friends at the School, many visits were made to the homes, and in some instances a complete social investigation was necessary. If the patient did not return when due, the matter was brought to the attention of the physician for action, which in some cases consisted of a home visit by the social worker either to bring the patient back or notify those responsible that he must be returned.

Nineteen patients were discharged from parole during the year, 8 females and 11 males. Two of the girls had married without our knowledge and, as return to the School did not seem advisable, discharge was the only course. Three other girls were adjusted as well as could be expected considering their mentality, and relatives requested discharge. Another high-grade girl was felt to have earned discharge, as she had completed a training course as an attendant nurse and was employed where she received her training. Another girl was also high grade, — a colored girl whose work and conduct had been good on the whole during more than five years of parole. Of the 11 boys discharged, 5 were adjusted to community life as well as could be expected, 1 had been admitted to a State Hospital as insane, and 4 others were with relatives who could assume all further responsibility.

Four boys were placed on escape from parole. One failed to report that he was leaving the State to find work, another disappeared for a while but later reported and was discharged. Two others deliberately ran away from their places of employment, but one gave himself up to the police, as he could find no work and had no money, and was returned to the School.

One of the most outstanding problems of community placement is the social adjustment and recreation of our girls on parole. Failure is more apt to be on the social than on the economic side, as is undoubtedly true of many defective individuals who have never come to our attention. The training in the School teaches them to work and fits them to earn their living, but recreation is provided with little effort expended on their part. Consequently, when they leave they are at a loss to occupy and content themselves in their leisure time, as their personal resources are so limited. Also, their social contacts are few and they are lonesome, as they miss the variety of entertainment previously provided, as well as the companionship and activities of dormitory life. Some are content with simple pleasures, and without any great difficulty can adjust to their changed environment, and are satisfied with whatever is supplied by the employer or planned by the social workers. Others are so situated that the employer can offer little recreation and there are few opportunities to meet people who will prove safe companions.

After proving trustworthy in a variety of small ways, gradually a girl may be given the privilege of going about the community alone to certain places, or in the company of another parole girl living near by, but always the approval of the social worker must be obtained. Also the employer must try to gain the confidence of the girl so she knows whenever she goes out, where and with whom she is going, and when she returns. Often a girl resents the fact that she is watched carefully, especially as she knows of other young girls in the neighborhood who are apparently free to come and go as they please, and she sees no reason why she should not do the same. Even with the most careful planning and supervision, it is to be expected that a certain number will take advantage of their privileges or select undesirable companions.

This happened in the case of four girls who were returned during the year who had made the acquaintance of men and were seeking opportunities to meet them clandestinely. Many of the resources of the community may be utilized for recreation and the particular interests of the girl must be studied so she will actually enjoy what is offered her. They are also entitled to vacations and the social worker must plan this carefully, as the work of the whole year may be ruined by improper placement during vacation. Several girls in private homes accompany their employer's family to the beach or a camp for the entire summer. Others go to relatives for a week or two, and several have returned to the School, as there seemed to be no other place for a rest and change of scene. The social workers have also utilized two homes, one in the country and another at the seashore, and a Y. W. C. A. camp, where the girls pay their board, have a good time, and receive adequate supervision. Group activities have been planned in some cases, and three picnics at the beach, theatre parties, the Food Fair, and parties arranged in employers' homes seem to have given the girls an outlet for normal recreation with other girls.

From the report of our social service department, it seems quite obvious to me that certain conclusions must be drawn. The demand for employment of girls is greater than the demand for the employment of boys. The placing and adjusting in the employment of girls in the community seems to be less a problem than boys,



although the continued supervision of girls must be closer and more carefully carried out.

I am quite convinced that it is advisable that an addition to our social service workers would be a male worker. I believe that a male worker could more readily find the proper situations and available positions for male employment than can our female social service workers. The following-up and adjustment, I am thoroughly convinced, could be carried out more efficiently by a male worker provided we could find such an individual who was of the right type. If we can find the individual who is socially minded and has an adequate personality, I suggest that in the next year we employ such an individual. It occurs to me that such an individual might also be an additional armament in our communities to carry on the work of the boys who have finished their special class work and must of necessity obtain positions or work in the community.

Many of the States have already passed Laws in regard to sterilization. Some have been in operation for some time. Various reports are received, most of them of a nature that is favorable and approves. In our particular cases there is strongly suggested to us the fact that there are certain individuals, both male and female, who could very easily be paroled if sterilization were provided, but at the present time there seems to be no legal or authorized method of sterilization. I am firmly convinced that the School itself is not the place for surgical procedure of this nature and I can readily conceive that there might be untoward reactions to such surgical procedure within the institution itself. I am very strongly impressed that there will be presented to the Legislature within a short time some bill legalizing sterilization. I am very much in fear that some such bill may be presented that is very unwise, unjustifiable and unfair. On the other hand, I would strongly recommend and certainly do approve of some legalized or authorized methods, outside of the institution itself, for the carrying out of sterilization in certain selected cases where sterilization would be a protection to the individual and to the community and would not render more hazardous the liability of the spread of venereal disease.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department:*

During the school year of 1927 and 1928, 319 children were enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows: Kindergarten, 55; Grade I, 99; Grade II, 49; Grade III, 46; Grade IV, 40; Grade V, 7; Advanced Class for Girls over 16 years, 23; total enrollment, 319.

The work accomplished in these grades compares to the work done in corresponding grades in the public schools. Each grade is subdivided, so that pupils may be advanced as rapidly as they are able, or so that they may be demoted if they cannot keep up with their particular division.

Although fewer children were enrolled in school than during the school year of 1926-1927, three schoolrooms still have three sessions of school each day, instead of the customary two sessions of 2½ hours each. A temporary schoolroom in the Manual Training Building is now housing three low first grades. The two new schoolrooms, added this year, will relieve this crowding, and release the industrial room for the use of manual training purposes.

During the past few years, a number of children who are non-readers, or very slow in learning to read, have been admitted. The work of two of the grade teachers has been arranged so that they have a half-hour period each day for special work in reading with these pupils.

New geographies, histories and readers have been bought during the year, so that the school equipment is fast being brought up to date. These are much appreciated by pupils and teachers.

The teaching staff consists of one head teacher, one kindergartener, five grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time) and three sense training teachers.

In the physical training department 486 children were enrolled during the year, including two classes for adult girls, and classes for idiot and imbecile children, which the Physical Training Teacher supervises. A demonstration of gymnastic work was given once each month, and basket-ball games for both girls and boys were held frequently during the season.

The music teacher conducted chorus singing with 584 pupils, including the music



taught to the school classes which she supervises once each week. A Community Sing was held each month, and a concert and demonstration by the band, orchestra, gymnastics and singing classes was given on the lawn at the close of the school year. There are at present 16 girls in the Senior Orchestra, 14 girls in the Junior Orchestra, and 16 boys in the Boys' Band, with other pupils in training on each instrument.

In the domestic science department, where fundamentals of home-making are taught, 149 girls were enrolled during the year. Besides the practical cookery taught, these girls served tea to the physicians and new employees once a month, and did the fancy cooking for parties, canned 530 quarts of pickles and preserves and made 762 jars of jelly and marmalade.

In the three sense training departments, 203 children were enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for children who are physically unable to go to the regular classroom.

Some of the most important and necessary work of the teachers is done outside of the regular school hours. This includes social hour with the younger children, holiday games, regular attendance at the children's dances, the teaching of Sunday School, and the preparation of entertainments several times each year. In the last, we are much handicapped by the lack of an adequate stage, and by the fact that we are obliged to curtail the number of children who are able to see the performances.

In the Girls' Manual Training and the Manual Training Class for adult imbecile girls, 351 girls were enrolled. In the Boys' Manual, there were 235 boys, and in the Elementary Manual Training Classes for young boys of from three to six year mentality, there were 76 boys. A program is carefully planned for each child, so that his industrial work will be adapted to his mentality, and so that he will be supplied with a well-rounded program of school work, industrial work, gymnastics and play. From April to November, many of the boys and girls, with their instructors, helped with the weeding, pruning, harvesting and outdoor construction work.

In the power sewing machine room, 40 girls produced 27,197 garments, draperies, articles of bedding, table linen, etc.

In the Boys' Manual, the following is a list of articles and the number thereof made, also the amount of certain kinds of work done:

Brooms, 718; mats, 40; brushes, 2,936; chairs, cane seated, 85; shoes repaired, 10,537; mattresses, 104; printing, 133,541 pieces; hair cuts given, 2,458; beds repaired, 305; painting toys, furniture, etc., 4,468; signs, lettered, 418; scissors sharpened, 314; knives sharpened, 1,604; furniture and other articles repaired, 3,218; new material made (coat hangers, toys, furniture, boxes, etc.), 2,481; brushes backed, 2,578; weaving, napkin and towel material, 3,529 yards; weaving, rug material, 520 yards; tables and bureaus scraped and refinished, 82; leather tufts made for mattresses, 15,131; pillows made, 6.

In the Girls' Manual and North Northwest Industrial, the following gives the names of articles and the amount of work done:

Weaving, towel and napkin material, 4,887 yards; weaving, rugs, 327 yards; embroidery weaving, 141 yards; stockings, 5,285 pairs; mittens, 10 pairs; caps, 683; reed baskets and trays, 42; sewing, iron holders, 406; sewing, garter tips, 183 dozen; dolls dressed, 102; dresses and other garments made, 41; sweaters mended, 177; embroidery and fancy pieces of painted work, knitted articles and crocheting, 929 articles; hooked and braided rugs, 6; scrapbooks, (completed), 43; scrapbooks (assembled, but not bound), 40; net bags, tennis nets, etc., 33; bandages rolled, 16,000; pictures cut, 7,390; miscellaneous: costumes for plays, 65; baseball pennants, 10; gymnasium ties, 18.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$34,977.12.

From the report of the Educational and Industrial Department of the institution and from the fact that two additional schoolrooms will be added to our department this year, it would seem to me a matter of policy that personnel be considered, and I have asked in our budget of personal services for next year that there be added an individual known as Assistant Principal, that this individual might be in training for the position of Head Teacher or Principal either at this or some other institution. Our policy of the organization of the educational, industrial and physical training under one department gives a great many duties to the individual who

is the head of this department, and many of the details could be carried on to advantage by an assistant. While all this work is carried on most efficiently by our principal, Miss Mildred F. Brazier, I feel that there should be an assistant.

### *Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 468 patients. New patients, first visit, 406, and return visits, 62.

These 468 patients were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 321; dull, 46; borderline, 62; deferred, 16; and average intelligence, 23.

Among other conditions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 28; endocrine dyscrasia, 1; psychosis of various types, 32 (including dementia praecox, psychopathic personality and general paresis); cerebral syphilis, 4; Cretin, 1; Cretinoid, 2; organic brain diseases, such as encephalitis, post encephalitis, 5; blind, 2; and in addition 11 actually delinquent, and in the latter cases a question of psychopathic personality must enter.

From the number of visits to our out-patient clinic, it is obvious that this is a considerable institution in itself and requires the services of our entire staff for one whole day each week. The social organizations, courts and Welfare Societies continue to send patients in large numbers for examination and advice. From the varieties and types of diagnoses made, it is obvious that this, from a clinical and scientific standpoint, is a most interesting clinic.

In this clinic we get more closely in touch with the actual situations existing in the community and the urgency for the need for nursery type care is brought home very seriously. Not infrequently do we encounter appeals on the part of parents for relief in situations where it is certainly pathetic.

Another point that is brought to our attention from our contact with the community with our out-patient clinic, is the need for institutions for the earlier care of young girls. In many cases we can readily predict disaster because of their mental incapacity and inability to cope with the impositions that they will have to encounter in the community, as well as from the fact that in certain cases the girls themselves may be the aggressors and commit serious sex offenses. This year in our out-patient clinic, girls of both types were seen, that we are most certain need the protection of the institution, which we are unable to give because of our overcrowded condition, and on the other hand we see many cases where our predictions of calamity have already come true, and these girls even in adolescence need indeterminate protection. In some instances protection such as we can offer in an institution can not be given because of our overcrowded condition, and in some instances it is too late to furnish protection of this kind and the individual needs segregation on the basis of delinquency. All of which, I am convinced, in many instances could be prevented if proper facilities had been available earlier.

This brings again our attention to the question of sterilization, which is certainly a question for legal consideration, and from what I have said, it is clear that any legalization of sterilization which confines itself purely in its activities to institutional cases is going to be very limited in its results for any good except to a limited number.

### *Traveling School Clinic:*

The work of this department has gone on as usual during the entire year of the public schools.

The towns and cities in our district have taken all the time assigned to them and some have asked for additional service, which we were unable to give. We can note no significant decrease in the number presented for examination. We do find some differences in the degree of retardation. The number of borderline cases grows larger.

These cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Bourne, Chatham, Danvers, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Fall River, Falmouth, Harwich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Middleton, Nantucket, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Truro, Waltham, Westport and Worcester.

The total number of children examined during the year in 24 cities and towns was 1,483. First examinations, 1,319; second examinations, 156; and third examinations, 8.

These examinations were distributed as follows: Acushnet, 25; Bourne, 8;

Chatham, 3; Danvers, 26; Dartmouth, 44; Fairhaven, 28; Fall River, 167; Falmouth, 36; Harwich, 14; Lawrence, 102; Lowell, 32; Lynn, 60; Middleton, 15; Nantucket, 16; New Bedford, 217; Revere, 113; Salem, 65; Somerset, 37; Swansea, 14; Truro, 1; Waltham, 73; Westport, 43; and Worcester, 312.

The diagnoses of these 1,483 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 866; borderline, 325; dull, 122; average (normal), 26; and deferred, 144.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses, as follows: Cardiac conditions, 7; chorea, 4; delinquency, 67; dementia praecox, 2; emotional instability (undiagnosed), 6; endocrine disorders, 44; enuresis, 1; epilepsy, 12; Mongoloids, 8; poliomyelitis, 5; psychoneuroses, 45; psychopathic personality, 14; psychoses, present or potential, 16; spastic paralyses, 2; syphilis, hereditary, 7; tuberculosis (or pretubercular), 16; and post-encephalitis, 1.

The medical recommendations were made under these headings: Dental Clinic, 827; Ear Clinic, 31; Eye Clinic, 269; Mental Hygiene Clinic, 13; Neurological Clinic, 5; Nose and Throat Clinic, 371; Nutrition Clinic, 484; and Orthopedic Clinic (posture), 82.

Recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special Class, 1,013; continue in grade, 361; allow to go to work, 15; Speech Training, 39; Vocational Schools, 82; remain at home, 12; and Institutional Care and Training, 152.

After giving careful consideration to all these cases, there were, of the 1,483 examined, 152 in actual need of institutional care, or 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of the actual number examined. From these figures and from observations made by others and from reports obtained from other states, it is quite evident to me that while we are doing as much, perhaps more than, other states, in the matter of institutional provision for the feeble-minded, we are actually caring for about 5% in all of our institutions and there is a demand for institutional segregation for possibly 10% rather than 5%. These figures are also carried out by the fact that we have a waiting list of 1,425, and of this number there are now 78 who are less than 6 years of age.

From the report of the School Clinic it is evident that we are examining increasing numbers of borderline cases. With the increasing number of borderline types for the examination of the Public School Clinic it is my conclusion that the value of the clinic is more appreciated and the school systems are availing themselves of the clinic to aid them in the solution of individual pupil problems.

From the report of the School Clinic Department, in addition to the inferences that I have deducted from the examination of a greater number of borderline children, I am thoroughly convinced that it would be well to advocate the examination of children, other than those three years retarded. In other words, at the present time, a child is at least nine years old and has been in school three years before he is examined, and considerable valuable information could be obtained if we were able to examine children when they first entered school. There are many who would obviously present themselves as problems even in the first few weeks in their school attendance and much energy and much waste of time might be saved to the public school systems if these children were properly classified and their education directed along the channels that they have the capacity to accept.

It is obvious from the report of our Public School Examinations that while there are 1,483 examined because of their being three years or more retarded in school work, of these 1,483 examined, we found 17 varieties of factors other than mental defect which entered into the etiology of these cases. Of these 17 varieties, there were 257 individuals showing problems involved in addition to the primary defective factor of the examination.

#### *Psychological Department:*

As in previous years, the principal work of the psychological department has been the giving of psychometric examinations to —

1. All persons brought to the weekly out-patient clinic for diagnosis and advice.
2. All admissions to the institution, to determine academic and industrial possibilities.
3. Patients within the institution according to a plan for routine re-examination based upon chronological age and mental capacity.



The total number of examinations for the past year was 1,262, of which 462 were out-patient tests, 162 admission studies and 638 re-examinations, 21 at the Farm Colony at Baldwinsville.

The out-patient group is composed of 271 males ranging in chronological age from three to forty-four years, and 191 females from eight months to forty-seven years. The age distribution is, therefore, essentially the same for both sexes, but the single age level at which we find the largest of cases is different for each group. The largest group of boys at any one age is found at the eight year level and the largest single group of girls, those over sixteen. In the group, as a whole, the mental ages range from less than six months to seventeen years, with the average between seven and eight. The largest single group of boys contains those with mental age between 6-6 and 7-5; the largest group of girls those between 8-6 and 9-5. The real significance of this is apparent only when the Intelligence Quotient is considered in conjunction with mental and chronological age. The I. Q.'s for the entire group range from 3% to 117%, but since the average I. Q. for the boys alone lies between 70% and 79% and for the girls between 60% and 69%, it indicates that, on the whole, the boys referred to the clinic are younger and brighter than the girls. The explanation of this seems to be in the fact that the fewer demands made upon girls in their earlier years partially obscure the presence of the defect which among boys early manifests itself in the form of overt anti-social behavior. The preponderance of girls of the high-grade moron type which profits most by institutional training emphasizes the need of earlier diagnosis and appropriate care for this type of girl.

Considering the out-patient group as a whole, 34% are below moron grade, 33% morons, 28% borderline and 5% normal according to psychometric measurements. Of the 33% which cannot be called feeble-minded, 61% are boys, which corroborates the statement that the boys referred to the clinic are relatively brighter than the girls.

The admission studies are classified elsewhere in the report, and the routine re-examinations yield nothing worthy of note.

Since September first, the department has completed the following investigations — a study of the constancy of the I. Q. according to the Stanford-Binet; comparison of the accuracy of fourteen and sixteen years as the limit of the development of mental capacity; correlation between the Stanford-Binet and several group tests with a view to determining their reliability as a substitute for the Stanford as a basis for placement in school; and a survey of admissions to the institution for the period from October 1, 1918, through September 30, 1928, classified according to diagnosis "moron," "imbecile," and "idiot." The data for this work was compiled from the records of the psychological laboratory.

#### *Clinical Teaching at the School:*

There were 28 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were the following groups from Harvard University, Boston University, Clark University, University of New Hampshire, Tufts College, Simmons College, Babson's Institute, Boston School of Physical Education, Lasalle Seminary, Posse Nissen School, Framingham Normal School, Salem Normal School, McLean Hospital, Framingham Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

#### *Official Visitors:*

During the past year we have had visitors from Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, D. C., and the Philippine Islands; and from the following foreign countries: Belgium, China, Colombia, South America, England, France, Holland, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Roumania, Scotland, South India, Spain and Switzerland; and from the following provinces of Canada — British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

#### *Amusements:*

We have had, as usual, our weekly moving pictures and regular baseball games for the patients for the past year. During the summer, 60 boys attended League Games at Fenway Park, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston



Team, and for this courtesy we express our appreciation to Mr. J. A. Robert Quinn, the President of the Boston American League Baseball Company.

Through the winter months, we had many parties and entertainments in the various houses at Waverley and at the different colonies at Templeton, and the usual Christmas festivities throughout the institution, with a Community Christmas Tree decorated with colored lights, and Christmas trees and decorations in all the houses.

We have been fortunate this year in being able to organize Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. Eighteen boys have qualified and been accepted with the ceremony and ritual of the organization and are a part of the National Organization, as much a part of and on an equality with any troop in the community. Dr. Charles S. Woodall, a Staff Member, who has been made and is our Scout Master, has been very much interested and deserves great credit for the organization of this troop and for its maintenance. I believe it to be a very great addition to our armament for the improvement of morale and an inspiration to the younger boys to so conduct themselves that they may be accepted at a later time into the organization. I feel that I should publicly thank Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook of Waltham for the services that he has rendered in making it possible for us to organize this troop in the school.

#### *Special Appropriations:*

Under special appropriations, there has been completed the laundry, and sufficient machinery has been provided this year in the way of equipment so that our laundry work is being done in the new building. More equipment is very much needed, and even though we are carrying on in a very satisfactory way at the present time, we need at least 100% more equipment to provide for our present needs and for any future additional developments.

The two additional schoolrooms will furnish marked relief to our present school facilities and until additional patient population is added will provide for our school needs.

In the past three years, our resident population has increased each year and this overcrowding has reached a point where it is seriously felt and can not help but have a bearing upon the health and morale of our inmates ultimately. At the present time our only available place for assembly is the gymnasium, which is a part of the school system. This is used constantly for our physical training and school activities, and during the school year our gymnasium is occupied at least twelve hours each day. Its present capacity is so small as compared with our needs that not over 50% of those who should be in attendance can be present and all of our entertainments have to be given in relays. This gymnasium furnishes a very inadequate place for our chapel services and there is hardly sufficient room for sectarian services. Our moving pictures have to be given twice in the same week that all may attend. Some very excellent plays and concerts are given by our local talent, but under such difficulties and without the possibility of any stage setting that it would seem to me that our appeal for an Assembly Hall, which could be added to our institution immediately, should at once be provided, and this construction is not contingent upon any other housing, storage or culinary facilities.

Electric lighting equipment has been completed at Templeton Colony and also power has been furnished by electricity for pumping water. The advantages obtained from this and the satisfaction obtained from the fact that our buildings are lighted, including our barns, without the use of kerosene is so gratifying that it can hardly be expressed. It is probably all the more gratifying to us to have these advantages at the Colony because of the fact that for so many years we have been without this convenience and subject to the dangers and hazards of kerosene lamps for so long a period.

At the present time we have also installed steam heat in all occupied dwellings at the Colony with the exception of two dormitories and we anticipate by another season that the Colony will be entirely heated by steam.

By means of special appropriation we have obtained possession of property known as Lynch Land, fronting on Trapelo Road, Waltham. This is a very important addition to our acreage and a great protection to us from the rapidly approaching population and construction of dwelling houses in our neighborhood.

*Construction:*

During the past year the following work has been done at the institution, which has provided employment for a great many of the boys:

1. Concrete and brick work and heating and plumbing in New Laundry.
2. 18 new hand looms for use in Manual Training Building.
3. 4 new dump carts.
4. 1 King Road Drag.
5. Complete set of new screens for doors and windows and ventilators for Cow Barn.
6. New lockers for milkers' suits at Cow Barn.
7. 2 Rows of hot beds.
8. A new lawn roller and frame.
9. Express wagon body remodelled for hauling food containers.
10. Floor planks and partitions of stalls in Horse Barn.
11. 2 frames for hot bed mattress making.
12. Windbreak fence for hot beds.
13. Gardener's equipment for transplanting seedlings.
14. 4-inch cast iron pipe from well at Narragansett Colony to the house, which will give this colony an abundant water supply for all time.
15. New roof of hexagonal rigid slate on Farm Storage Barn at Colony.
16. Sterilizer installed in New Laundry.
17. New roof on Canning Plant.
18. Fireplaces on both ovens relined in Bake Shop.
19. New food truck in Cow Barn.
20. Skylights repaired over Big Kitchen, Bake Shop and Storeroom.
21. Reset and renewed 5 telephone line poles.
22. 2 new metal covers for dough troughs in Bake Shop.
23. One of the main electric cables at Waverley repaired.
24. Leonard Mixing Valves installed in various buildings.
25. Installed hot water and return line to the School House and Manual Training Building.
26. New Floor in Gymnasium.
27. Shed for vegetable sorting.
28. New porch on Hospital.
29. Catch basin for surface water to culvert on railroad siding.
30. Concrete bases for swing frames.
31. Ditch blasted through swamp for passage of water from Coal Field.
32. New copper tank for barn sprayer.
33. 2 copper covers for ventilators on addition to School House.
34. 2½ acres of new land cleared at Narragansett Colony and Farm House, at Templeton Colony.
35. 2 acres of pasture cleared at Eliot Colony.
36. 110 holes dug for electric light poles at Templeton Colony.
37. Cement foundation put in for new Ice House at Eliot Colony.
38. Boiler pit and drain dug at Eliot Colony and cement foundation put in.
39. Various steam trenches dug and cemented at the Colony.
40. New cement floors in wards at Eliot Colony and Brook House.
41. New stone road built at the Colony, 300 feet long, 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep.

*Program for New Construction:*

In accordance with the program outlined and approved by the Board of Trustees this year, the following list of requests for Special Appropriations has been presented to the Department of Mental Diseases:

1. Additional Hot Water Lines.
2. Additional Power Plant Equipment.
3. Additional Laundry Machinery.
4. Equipment for Two New School Rooms.
5. New X-Ray Equipment.

In addition to the Ten-Year Program, this year, we have asked for the above items. Of the items in our Ten-Year Program, we seem to have reached a point, at the present time, where it is utterly impossible for us to increase in capacity our housing facilities until certain fundamentals are provided. In other words, we can not care for additional patients, even though additional buildings for patients were constructed, until some other facilities have been provided for storage purposes, increased additions made to our culinary department and additions made to our accommodations for employees for dwelling purposes.

*Current Expenditures:*

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$606,737.62, or \$7.13 per capita per week. The average number of patients was 1,627.37.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously coöperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us. I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,  
*Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

*To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1928.

CASH ACCOUNT		
Receipts		
<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients .....	\$33,254.56	
		\$33,254.56
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Labor of employees .....		\$12.00
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement .....		196.48
<i>Sales:</i>		
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	\$139.91	
Food .....	1,310.00	
Clothing and materials .....	580.00	
Furnishings and household supplies .....	237.00	
Heat, light and power .....	4.00	
<i>Farm:</i>		
Cows and calves .....	\$530.90	
Hides .....	299.92	
		830.82
Garage, stable and grounds .....		4.58
Repairs, ordinary .....		591.85
Total sales .....		3,698.16
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Interest on bank balances .....	\$444.74	
Rent .....	562.50	
		1,007.24
Total income .....		\$38,168.44
<i>MAINTENANCE</i>		
Balance from previous year, brought forward .....		\$4,421.40
<i>Appropriations, current year:</i>		
Chap. 127, Acts 1928 .....		625,400.00
Chap. 405, Acts 1928 .....		930.00
Total .....		\$630,751.40
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....		606,737.62
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth .....		\$24,013.78
<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>		
Personal services .....	\$300,286.13	
Religious instruction .....	2,560.00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	7,765.30	
Food .....	100,471.70	
Clothing and materials .....	25,028.59	
Furnishings and household supplies .....	35,292.78	
Medical and general care .....	19,818.09	
Heat, light and power .....	35,008.97	
Farm .....	38,066.12	
Garage, stable and grounds .....	7,304.76	
Repairs ordinary .....	14,842.09	
Repairs and renewals .....	20,293.09	
Total expenses for maintenance .....		\$606,737.62

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1927 .....	\$36,402.88
Appropriations for current year .....	53,500.00
Total .....	\$89,902.88
Expended during the year (see statement below) .....	\$77,973.36
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth .....	681.35
	<u>78,654.71</u>
Balance November 30, 1928, carried to next year .....	\$11,248.17

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track .....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Laundry Building .....	Chap. 79, 1926	40,000.00	\$5,718.03	39,669.16	330.84*
Hot Water Line .....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	1,416.86	9,649.49	350.51*
	Chap. 398, 1926				
Certain Land .....	Chap. 127, 1928	16,000.00	15,086.30	15,086.30	913.70
Food Boxes .....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	85.24	3,448.60	1.40
Laundry Machinery .....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	24,948.61	24,948.61	51.39
Schoolhouse Addition .....	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	19,306.57	19,306.57	5,693.43
Electric Light — Power at Templeton .....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	11,411.75	11,411.75	1,588.25
		\$157,450.00	\$77,973.36	\$145,520.48	\$11,929.52

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with*) .....	\$681.35
Balance carried to next year .....	11,248.17
Total as above .....	<u>\$11,929.52</u>

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,627.37.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$606,737.62.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.13 (52 weeks to year).  
 Receipt from sales, \$3,698.16.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0435.  
 All other institution receipts, \$34,470.28.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.4046.  
 Net weekly per capita, \$6.6819.

Respectfully submitted,  
 EMILY E. GUILD,  
*Treasurer.*

## VALUATION

November 30, 1928

## Real Estate

Land, 2,006 acres .....	\$87,711.00
Buildings .....	1,320,594.30

\$1,408,305.30

## Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	\$4,584.07
Food .....	14,637.73
Clothing and materials .....	23,842.36
Furnishings and household supplies .....	142,622.84
Medical and general care .....	23,647.75
Heat, light and power .....	10,659.50
Farm .....	51,904.23
Garage, stables and grounds .....	8,624.06
Repairs .....	12,825.46

\$293,348.00

## Summary

Real estate .....	\$1,408,305.30
Personal property .....	293,348.00
	<u>\$1,701,653.30</u>



# WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

### *Receipts*

Balance on hand November 30, 1927 .....	\$3,110.69
Income from invested funds .....	3,883.68
Sale of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Bonds .....	806.90
Sale of Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,010.94
Maturity of Second Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,000.00
Legacy under the will of Samson R. Urbino and interest .....	540.49
	<hr/> \$10,352.70

### *Payments*

Auditor .....	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box .....	10.00
Clerical services .....	495.69
Radio equipment .....	332.32
Supplies .....	1.77
Purchase of three \$1,000.00 5½% bonds of Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. ....	3,000.00
Accrued interest on above .....	36.67
Purchase of two \$1,000.00 5% bonds of Boston & Maine Railroad .....	1,944.00
Accrued interest on above .....	34.72
Purchase of one \$1,000.00 5% bond of Boston & Maine Railroad .....	970.00
Accrued interest on above .....	21.67
	<hr/> \$6,871.84
Balance on hand November 30, 1928 .....	3,480.86
	<hr/> \$10,352.70

### *Invested Funds November 30, 1928*

	Bonds	
Appalachian Electric Power Co. ....	.5s	\$5,000.00
Alabama Power Co. ....	.5s	5,000.00
Boston & Maine Railroad .....	.4s	2,000.00
Boston & Maine Railroad .....	.5s	3,000.00
City of Boston .....	.4s	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Division .....	.4s	4,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., General Mortgage .....	.4s	2,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern R.R., General Mortgage .....	.4s	2,000.00
Illinois Central R.R. ....	.4s	6,000.00
Iowa Railway & Light Co. ....	5½s	5,000.00
Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. ....	5½s	3,000.00
Nashua Street Railway Co. ....	.4s	5,000.00
Nebraska Power Co., First Mortgage .....	.5s	1,000.00
Northern States Power Co. ....	5½s	3,000.00
Puget Sound Power Co. ....	.5s	3,000.00
State Street Trust Co., 12 shares stock .....		1,200.00
Union Pacific Railway .....	.4s	4,000.00
Wisconsin, Minnesota Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	.5s	5,000.00
		<hr/> \$64,200.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. ....		3,480.86
		<hr/> \$67,680.86

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,  
*Treasurer.*

*To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1928.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. The exchanges of securities during the period were verified. One bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for \$1,000, which has been held by Harris Forbes & Co., was exchanged during the period for one bond of \$800 and one bond of \$200 under the reorganization plan, and these securities have been sold.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for. Income of \$770 which had not been collected at the close of the previous fiscal year was accounted for and is included in the income of the current fiscal year.

The following statement is hereto appended.

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1928

## Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1927:

Cash on deposit .....	\$3,110.69	
Investments at par value .....	61,200.00	
		<hr/> \$64,310.69

## Income:

## Regular interest on investments:

Applying on year of 1927 .....	\$770.00	
Applying on current year .....	3,072.19	
		<hr/> \$3,842.19
Interest on bank deposits .....	41.49	
Interest on legacy .....	40.49	
Premium on sale of Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	10.94	
		<hr/> \$3,935.11

## Sale of securities:

Second Liberty Loan Bond, matured .....	\$1,000.00	
Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R.R., \$1,000 Bonds .....	806.90	
		<hr/> \$2,806.90

Bequest under the will of Samson R. Urbino .....	500.00	
Increase in par value of securities November 30, 1927 .....	3,000.00	
		<hr/> \$74,552.70

General expenditures .....	\$864.78	
Purchase of securities:		

\$3,000 Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. Bonds...	\$3,000.00	
\$3,000 Boston & Maine R.R. Bonds .....	2,914.00	
		<hr/> 5,914.00

Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....	93.06	
		<hr/> \$6,871.84

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1928:

Cash on deposit .....	\$3,480.86	
Investments at par value .....	64,200.00	
		<hr/>
		\$67,680.86
		<hr/>
		\$74,552.70

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON, *Auditor.*

December 1, 1928.

December 14, 1928.

Suffolk ss.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ELSIE E. HORMEL, *Notary Public.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1928.

- 1. Date of *opening* as an institution for feeble-minded: 1847.
- 2. Type of institution: State.
- 3. Institution plant:
  - Value of Institutional property:
    - Real estate, including buildings ..... \$1,408,305.30
    - Personal property ..... 293,348.00
  - Total ..... \$1,701,653.30
  - Total acreage of main institution property: 169.78.
  - Colonies: 1,836.4.
  - Total acreage under cultivation during year (includes land owned and rented at main institution and colonies): 244.72.
- 4. Officers and Employees: September 30, 1928:

	ACTUALLY IN SERVICE END OF YEAR			VACANCIES AT END OF YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents .....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant superintendents .....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other staff physicians .....	3	5	8	-	-	-
Psychologists .....	-	3	3	-	-	-
Resident dentists .....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Principal of school .....	-	1	1	-	-	-
Teachers of grade subjects .....	-	6	6	-	-	-
Teachers of special subjects .....	-	7	7	-	-	-
Social workers .....	-	2	2	-	1	1
Stewards .....	1	-	1	-	-	-
Matrons .....	-	27	27	-	-	-
Attendants .....	38	108	146	1	2	3
All others .....	58	66	124	4	8	12
Total officers and employees .....	103	225	328	5	11	16
5. Census of patient population at end of year .....	1,103	706	1,809			

In institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic) .....	916	600	1,516	21	8	29
Feeble-minded epileptics .....	38	25	63	1	2	3
Others (specify) .....	35	9	44	4	1	5
Total .....	989	634	1,623	26	11	37



Enrolled but absent from institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	28	38	66	2	2	4
On escape (not paroled).....	19	2	21	-	-	-
On visit.....	37	19	56	2	-	2
Total.....	84	59	143	4	2	6
Grand Total.....	1,073	693	1,766	30	13	43

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See Treasurer's Report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded\* Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1927, and ending September 30, 1928

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution October 1, 1927.....	1,055	680	1,735
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions.....	106	44	150
Readmissions.....	9	4	13
Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded.....	1	2	3
Total received during year.....	116	50	166
3. Total on books during year.....	1,171	730	1,901
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	62	27	89
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state.....	36	2	38
6. Died during year.....	9	5	14
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	107	34	141
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	976	635	1,611
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1,064	696	1,760

\*Any patients who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3 (b).

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1927, and ending September 30, 1928

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution October 1, 1927.....	1,097	635	1,732
2. Received during year.....	125	50	175
3. Total on books during year.....	1,222	685	1,907
4. Discharged			
(a) Into community.....	74	25	99
(b) To all other institutions.....	35	9	44
(c) Died.....	9	5	14
Total.....	118	39	157
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1,015	645	1,660
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1,103	706	1,809

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE: Tables 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ending September 30, 1928

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	5	8	13	5	6	11	-	2	2
Imbecile.....	34	17	51	30	15	45	4	2	6
Moron.....	76	23	99	71	23	94	5	-	5
Total†.....	115	48	163	106	44	150	9	4	13

†Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3 (a).

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States..	101	41	142	59	55	49	16	18	13
Australia.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Canada.....	3	1	4	10	12	8	6	5	4
England.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	2	5	2	7	7	6
Italy.....	1	—	1	12	10	10	3	3	3
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poland.....	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2
Russia.....	—	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
Turkey in Asia..	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Unascertained..	1	1	2	12	10	9	6	5	4
Total.....	106	44	150	106	106	88	44	44	35

\*Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	M.	F.	T.
Citizens by birth.....	102	41	143
Aliens.....	3	1	4
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	2	3
Total.....	106	44	150

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	39	9	48	4	4	8	9	5	14	26	—	26
10 to 14 years.....	41	13	54	1	—	1	11	2	13	29	11	40
15 to 19 years.....	24	12	36	—	2	2	8	2	10	16	8	24
20 to 24 years.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
25 to 29 years.....	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	3
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 years and over.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	106	43	149	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	22	94
Married.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	105	44	149	5	6	11	29	15	44	71	23	94
Rural.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	11	3	14	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	3	11
Marginal.....	95	39	134	5	6	11	26	13	39	64	20	84
Comfortable.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	14	—	14	1	—	1	2	—	2	11	—	11
10 to 14 years.....	29	2	31	1	1	2	8	—	8	20	1	21
15 to 19 years.....	14	4	18	1	—	1	3	1	4	10	3	13
20 to 24 years.....	2	5	7	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	2	4
25 to 29 years.....	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2
30 to 34 years.....	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
35 to 39 years.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
40 to 44 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45 years and over.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total*.....	62	22	84	3	3	6	14	7	21	45	12	57

\*Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3 (a).

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	5	1	6	1	1	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
15 to 19 years.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 29 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years and over.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total†.....	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	—	7	—	1	1

†Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3 (a).



TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>												
Tuberculosis of lungs . . . . .	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
Other general diseases . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nervous System</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage) . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Circulatory System</i>												
Diseases of the heart . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System</i>												
Bronchopneumonia . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System</i>												
Diarrhea and enteritis . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia and intestinal obstruction . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted) . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total . . . . .	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	-	7	-	1	1



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF

TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass.* WALTER E. FERNALD  
STATE SCHOOL  
AT WALTHAM *(Fall River mentioned)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

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DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION  
AND FINANCE

500—6—'30. Order 8340

OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES  
GARDNER STATE COLONY  
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## TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation. His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1929.

We have now enrolled 1807 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1691 of whom 1392 were at Waverley and 299 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

There was a severe epidemic of influenza early in the year which had subsided by the first of May. Its effects will appear in the Superintendent's report.

The straightening of the Athol and Baldwinville road, now a Massachusetts highway, resulted in taking narrow strips of the Colony land. This was a benefit rather than an injury as wood and timber were lumbered and used by the School.

During the year three important tracts of land were purchased all fitting in to or closely adjoining the Templeton Property. A tract of about 12 acres was purchased of Elwin L. Thompson for \$300 and another of about 31 acres from Charles N. Dyer for the sum of \$800. Their importance consisted largely in filling two gaps in our boundary lines. The expenses of the survey, examination of title, etc., as well as the purchase price of the 31 acres, were paid from the Corporation funds. Another tract of about 40 acres was purchased of Romanzo Z. Norcross at an expenditure of \$1250. This was also taken out of Corporation funds. The deeds of the Norcross and Dyer lots were taken in the name of the School.

When the Farms constituting the Templeton Colony were originally acquired, they had been largely, if not wholly, stripped of merchantable lumber. This year we have lumbered and had sawed in the mill, planks, boards and 2 x 4's which at a low market estimate would equal more than one-half the cost of the real estate. This indicates the favorable terms of the original purchase.

Dr. C. Stanley Raymond's resignation took effect May 31, 1929, as he had been appointed an Assistant to the Commissioner of Mental Diseases. He had been an Assistant Physician at the School since December 20, 1915, and Assistant Superintendent since July 1, 1918. His appointment is a promotion in the service and a well deserved honor conferred upon him. He is a real loss to the School.

At the July meeting the Trustees passed a resolution that it is their policy to increase the principal of the Corporation Funds, through the periodic addition of income to principal, so far as possible, having due regard to the emergency needs of the Institution, to the end that the income of the Funds may be available for research purposes, in increasing amounts.

The tests for *Bacillus Abortus Bang* applied to our herds of cattle are interesting and have resulted in our being able to segregate our positive cases, since which we have had no abortions at the Colony. There are double tests, one at the Federal Laboratory at Washington and one at the State Laboratory in Boston.

These comments infringe somewhat upon the Superintendent's Report in detail, but should have the added emphasis of appearing in the Trustees Report.

Since the "Ten Year Programme" so-called was drafted about five years ago, two and *two only* of the requests therein contained have been filled, the new laundry and two additional school rooms. Those two requests were the first and second items urged upon the Legislature in our report for the year 1924 as having been exhaustively urged in former reports.

Only five years are left within which to provide all the other items in that long budget, all of which are essential to the well being of this Institution. Each year our annual reports have urged the crying necessity of many of these items.

*Now* there is little we can say except to urge you respectfully to reexamine those reports and grant our needs.

We believe the Governor, the Legislature and the Department are alive to the urgency of our requirements, hence we submit this brief report with confident expectations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.  
CHARLES F. ADAMS  
STEPHEN BOWEN  
THOMAS N. CARVER  
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.  
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PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30th, 1929, including the statistical tables.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1929

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1928.....	1,104	696	1,800
Number actually present, November 30, 1928.....	1,024	647	1,671
Admissions during the year.....	82	40	122
Voluntary commitments.....	46	15	61
Custodial commitments.....	36	25	61
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,186	736	1,922
Discharged during the year.....	65	26	91
Deaths.....	18	6	24
Number enrolled November 30, 1929.....	1,103	704	1,807
Number actually present, November 30, 1929.....	1,037	654	1,691
At Waverley.....	738	654	1,392
At Templeton Colony.....	299	—	299
Daily average number of patients actually present	1,010.07	641.56	1,652
Applications for admission during the year.....	—	—	330
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	2,761
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time....	—	—	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time.....	—	—	75

*Admissions:*

122 patients admitted; 82 male, 40 female.  
 30 with a mental age less than 3 years.  
 49 with a mental age less than 7 years and over 3 years.  
 42 with a mental age less than 11 years and over 7 years.  
   1 with a mental age over 11 years.  
   3 admitted from Juvenile Court.  
   2 admitted from Court.  
 10 readmissions.  
   2 readmitted from escape.  
   1 transferred from Wrentham State School.  
   1 transferred from Belchertown State School.  
   1 admitted from Shirley Industrial School.  
   1 committed from Danvers State Hospital.  
   1 deported from Letchworth Village, New York.  
   1 deported from Laconia State School, New Hampshire.  
   2 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.  
   1 spina bifida.  
   2 spastic paraplegic.  
   1 spastic hemiplegic.  
   1 spastic diplegic.  
   2 flaccid paralysis  
   1 helpless monoplegia.  
   6 microcephalic.  
   3 hydrocephalic.  
   1 cretin.  
   3 epileptics.



## 10 Mongolians.

- 1 readmission, unmarried woman (imbecile) pregnant when admitted and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 1 unmarried girl, pregnant when admitted and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 7 unmarried women with illegitimate children:
  - 2 women had each borne 2 children.
  - 5 women had each borne 1 child.
- 2 married women, sexually promiscuous, question of paternity of their children:
  - 1 woman had borne 3 children.
  - 1 woman had borne 11 children.
- 9 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.
- 5 germ plasm family types represented. (More than one in the same family, twins admitted in this group, also brother and sister who are Mongoloids).

*Discharges:*

- 91 patients discharged; 65 male, 26 female.
- 2 discharged to parents who wished to take care of patients at home.
- 4 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
- 8 discharged from escape (gone two years and not returned).
- 13 taken home against advice.
  - 1 died while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
- 19 discharged from visit (gone one year and not returned).
  - 1 deported to Pennsylvania.
  - 1 deported to Connecticut.
  - 2 deported to New York.
  - 1 discharged outright from escape.
- 3 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
  - 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
  - 1 committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
  - 1 discharged to relatives with advice to have patient committed to an insane hospital.
  - 1 discharged with advice to have patient committed to Monson State Hospital for epileptics.
  - 1 transferred to Wrentham State School.
  - 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.
  - 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
  - 2 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
  - 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
  - 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 23 discharged from parole as follows:
  - 2 adjusted, and doing well in community.
  - 8 in the care of relatives, well adjusted.
  - 5 high grade, well adjusted.
  - 1 relatives uncooperative, not suitable for parole.
  - 1 too low grade, not suitable.
  - 6 escaped from parole, not heard from for 2 years.

*Deaths: (24 during the year):*

There were 24 deaths during the year: 1, cerebral hemorrhage; 1, myocarditis; 1, volvulus; 1, epilepsy; 1, catarrhal dysentery; 1, congenital hydrocephalus; 1, peritonitis from perforation; 1, empyema; 3, pneumonia-influenza; 2, influenza; 1, lobar pneumonia; 3, pulmonary tuberculosis; 1, pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis; 1, pulmonary tuberculosis and tubercular hip; 1, tubercular peritonitis and epilepsy; 1, tubercular enteritis; 1, Glandular tubercular hip, probably tuberculosis; 1, Natural causes, broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis (Medical Examiner's Case); 1, Natural causes, probably status lymphaticus (Medical Examiner's Case).

At the date of this report, 7 more are enrolled and there are actually present 20 more than on November 30, 1928, making a total of 1,691 actually present on November 30, 1929. The average number present for the year has gone up to 1,652 from 1,627 last year. Although our average population is greater, our admissions have been less by a total of 40. Our discharges during this year have been less. This apparently is accounted for because of the fact that we are gradually accumulating a greater number of individuals unsuitable for discharge. This reacts very seriously because it permits fewer admissions and we can only accept the most urgent type for admission which involves social factors principally involving their behavior in the community and those admitted have environment of such a type that the community can no longer cope with it. The individual admitted is too less salvageable, less likely to be returned and only in rare instances does the environment from which they came improve sufficiently to warrant his or her return.

The pressure of demand for care or admission is growing greater for the lower grade mental defective and from our psychological report, our present population may be divided as follows in the various levels of mental defect: percentage of of morons, 38%; inbeciles, 45%; and idiots, 17%. This shows a lessened percentage of moron type to a degree that has definitely reached a margin of safety and it would be impossible to carry on and maintain the activities of the institution or the care of the lower grade imbecile and idiot with any less percentage of moron type inmates.

I would cite for example, one admission in the past year, a married woman, thirty-two years old, but promiscuous and had illegitimate children. Previous to her admission she had borne eleven children but was incapable because of mental defect to provide or care for her children and without inhibitions or ability to comprehend the consequences of her acts. It would seem to anyone that a situation existed here that might have been prevented previous to the birth of eleven children but we felt the situation was a serious one and that we should protect the community from further harm even at this late hour.

This leads me to also comment upon the fact that there are a great many applications for the admission of girls from 11 to 14 years of age, who we know in spite of protection that community can offer will be imposed upon and will be the source of abnormal progeny but we can not admit them and in this way prevent future occurrences similar to the case previously cited, as there are no facilities for their care and our most crowded departments are those for girls of this age.

Recital of the above deductions from our experiences brings quite naturally to mind the question of prevention and there is a marked movement in various countries and particularly in some of the Western States for the legalization of sterilization. This was referred to in our annual report for 1928; but I feel it should be emphasized again. I feel that this is a question that will have to be answered and that at any Legislative session, there is quite likely to come up for action a bill for the legalization of this procedure. I would like to express in this report my feeling that there undoubtedly are certain cases among our inmates where such procedure would probably enhance their opportunities to be returned to the community. In most instances, however, they would continue to be a sex danger and a source of venereal infection and even though they would not have progeny, indirectly, however, those infected having progeny might represent in the etiology of future generations factors as great if not greater than would result from these individuals having direct progeny. Certainly their continued segregation would be of greater value than their sterilization. It must also be borne in mind that at the present time, with conservative estimation, only 5% of the feeble-minded of the community are segregated in an institution. The greater majority of those segregated will be in an institution sufficiently long to prevent their having progeny and the sterilization of those seems useless, most of them are incapable of procreation anyway, and the procedure would have been of little, if any, value to the world. The point I am attempting to make is that should Legislative action present itself, it would be well for us to consider the matter seriously and as an organized body or individually use our influence either to prevent unwise legislation or to further wise legislation.

Another angle of this situation might be that some wise legislation or authorized method of sterilization might better be instituted by those who have investigated and have knowledge of the situation than to allow an unwise and uninvestigated legal procedure take place because we have not shown sufficient initiative in the matter.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,652 and the total number of deaths was 24, which makes our death rate for the past year about 1.45%, or 14.5 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 11.9 per thousand as given by the State Department of Health.

Six of our deaths this past year were from tuberculosis in one form or another, or 25% of the deaths were due to this disease.

#### *Health:*

I would report the following cases of contagious diseases as having occurred: measles, 1; mumps, 3; tuberculosis, 6 including 1 employee; chicken pox, 1 employee; diphtheria, 1 patient and 1 employee; whooping cough, 15; lobar pneumonia, 1; Inf. pneumonia, 4; influenza: Waverley, 496 patients and 59 employees; Colony, 157 patients and 14 employees.

Among the contagious diseases for the first time in three years, we have to report one patient and one employee having diphtheria but this is accounted for from the fact that they had acquired the disease shortly after admission or employment, and previous to the ability of the administration of the Toxin Anti-Toxin to create an immunity.

An epidemic of influenza of considerable consequence and very disturbing to our welfare occurred in the winter months of last year and continued over a period of several weeks involving in total 496 patients and 59 employees at Waverley and 157 patients and 14 employees at the Colony. Only three deaths resulted from this epidemic.

There have been no serious accidents and only two sudden deaths that required the services of the Medical Examiner.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 29 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children this phase of our work is most important and we are very fortunate in having the services of Dr. Chenery.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as Oculist and has examined and prescribed for 464 patients.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and for the most excellent services for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary has cared for three cases and we wish to express to them our appreciation of their services.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinville has again taken care of such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services.

In addition to our regular force, we have been able this year to employ a registered nurse, whose duties are to care principally for our daily morning clinic and see to the care of employees who are ill and, as we are without hospital facilities, have to be cared for in their rooms. A part of her duties will be the training of girls in elementary nursing and first aid.

During the past year we admitted 10 patients under six years of age. Our recently computed active applications for admission at the present time amount to approximately 1,400. Of this number, 75 are under six years of age. Because of stress and urgency of situation, we have during the past year admitted 7 boys and 3 girls under six years of age.

I think it is of interest in the discussion of general health to make a note of the results of a survey made by the Department of Public Health through the courtesy of Dr. George H. Bigelow and Dr. Sumner H. Remick, as to the presence of tuberculosis as a disease among the inmates of this institution. The survey was made by the traveling clinic of the Department of Public Health directed by Dr. Paul Wakefield, in exactly the same manner as they examine the children in the Public Schools. The report of this examination as analyzed is as follows: In the public schools, they find that 28% show a positive Von Pirquet; in our institution we



find 53%. The population of this school should have a larger percentage of positive Von Pirquet due to the fact that such a large proportion of our inmates are adults as compared to the children of the public schools, and our average age, of course, is considerably greater than the age of public school children. Of those cases having positive Von Pirquet, all had X-ray examinations and physical examinations. In the public schools, the Department of Public Health finds 2.5% positive tuberculosis. In our institution, there was found only 0.5% positive tuberculosis. In the public schools, there is also found 3% or 4% suspicious. In our institution, only 1.6% were suspicious. The total actually positive active cases at both Waverley and Templeton Colony was nine. These cases were segregated in our infirmary.

Those making the survey made the comment that they were surprised to find so large a percentage of positive Von Pirquet and so small a percentage of positive cases of tuberculosis. The only inference that can be drawn from this survey without further study is that it is quite evident that we have a smaller percentage of tuberculosis than there is in the public school system and that in all probability, in a great many cases, we have inmates who have had at some time tuberculosis but have recovered. I feel that this survey has been an important adjunct to our knowledge of the real situation regarding tuberculosis in this institution, as there has been a feeling that tuberculosis was a very common occurrence in institution regime.

This is the first instance to my knowledge where an actual survey has been made by experts in this work and it is very gratifying to find that the experts find so small a percentage. It would seem to me to be unnecessary to consider in future construction any definite plan for the segregation of this type of disease.

For some years, we have been having endemic abortions in our herd of cattle. At times this affliction of cattle was sufficiently in evidence to feel that it was epidemic. In our search for a remedy for this situation, we became interested in determining the presence of the causative factors of this disease in cattle and requested the assistance of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Conservation.

Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the Department of Animal Industry, with Dr. Harrie W. Pierce, the veterinary of the Department, have been very cooperative. We have carried on a series of tests by means of blood examinations of all of our cattle and without going into the various steps of the process, we may report that as a result of several tests checked by the Laboratory of the State and the Federal Laboratory at Washington, we have been able to segregate such animals as were positive to this disease, which constitutes a small herd of 21 cattle at the barn of the Farm House group at the Colony. We have a negative herd here at Waverley and a negative herd of young stock at the Eliot Colony at Templeton. Since this segregation has taken place we have had no abortions. This work is the first of its kind that has been done in any institution in Massachusetts.

Coincident with the segregation of the positive herd at the Colony, we began the pasteurization of all milk at the Colony, a procedure which has not been done previously. The reason for pasteurization being that one of the causes of Malta Fever or Undulant Fever in human beings is the use of milk from cattle afflicted with this disease, and pasteurization is a positive preventive as far as known for the infection by the consumption of milk. Our herd at the colony and at Waverley is tuberculosis free and both herds are at the time of this report accredited. We are endeavoring by process of elimination and replacement by our own young stock to create not only a tuberculosis free herd but a bacillus abortans free herd and this seems to be quite within the realms of possibility.

In the way of research, the following papers have been written and presented: "The Army Alpha Test Applied to Mental Defectives" by Charles S. Woodall, M.D., and "The Incidence of Congenital Syphilis in an Institution for the Feeble-minded" by Charles S. Woodall, M.D. The following papers "The Constancy of the I. Q. of Mental Defectives" and "The Correlation between Mental Age, School Achievement and Industrial Efficiency" have been completed and published during this past year by the Psychological Department.

There are many questions continually coming up that those of us who are in the work of caring for the feeble-minded are either taking for granted or assuming to be true without positive evidence to corroborate our beliefs. Among the most



puzzling questions are heredity versus environmental factors in etiology and the relationship between mental defect and mental disease. At the present time, the Psychological Department and the Superintendent are working on the problem of Psychoses in mental defect. Medical literature shows very little work done in this field. The psychological reason for misbehavior of the normal child is receiving a great deal of attention and expenditure of vast sums from sources of wealth, but little or nothing is done by these agencies for adjustment if the child is found to be mentally defective. The psychogenetic study of psychoses with the explanation of the mechanisms for such anti-social behavior has received much attention but the pathological factors of etiology of these conditions have been given but little thought for a number of years. It is our opinion that the relationship between the so-called functional psychoses and the abnormal constitutional psychopathic personality is closely related to etiological factors that we encounter daily in our dealings with mentally defectives. These questions can only be answered by additional laboratory facilities and personnel, sufficiently remunerated, to carry on such work. In pure pathological research, there are many lines open for study, the factors of Mongolism are wholly unknown, the relationship of endocrine imbalance to functions of the central nervous system, together with many other unexplored fields of inquiry.

It is with great pleasure that in the past year the Board of Trustees has by vote expressed the policy that the funds of our Corporation accumulate sufficiently so that they will warrant at some future time the expenditure of the income only for research work. This sort of service is a part of our work for the prevention of mental defect in the future generations. There certainly is no larger field for research than in a school for the feeble-minded where we have so many types for examination.

The question of syphilis as a causative factor has been buffeted about and at present there are those who glibly announce that syphilis is not an appreciable factor in the etiology of mental defect because the incidence of syphilis in the feeble-minded is no greater than it is in the community. In a research, however, made here this year by one of our staff, we find that its presence is greater and every evidence points to the fact that refinements in tests would indicate a still greater number who have this disease. Congenital syphilis as a child grows older shows less and less tendency to be evident in the laboratory reactions and we are quite firmly convinced that it is a far more common factor in etiology than we have been led to believe.

#### *Social Service Report:*

During the year ending November 30, 1929, the work of the Social Service Department has proceeded along the usual lines. A total of 213 individual cases was handled and 50 of this number were dealt with more than once, having been referred two or more times for different reasons. The total includes the cases of 82 patients paroled and under supervision, 6 patients automatically discharged while on escape from parole, reports of 15 patients discharged from parole in previous years, reports or investigations of 21 patients discharged without parole, investigations of home or social conditions of 50 patients in the School, investigations concerning 6 patients on escape from the School, social histories of 2 cases not connected with the School, investigation of 14 cases for medical research, and 17 miscellaneous cases. In addition 425 histories were taken at out-patient clinic, and 39 investigations were made of applications from persons in the community who wanted to employ a girl or boy. 829 visits in the community have been made to patients on parole, visit, or discharge; to relatives, employers, social agencies and other interested persons.

Compared with former years, a resume of the year's work in parole shows plainly that the number being placed out is gradually decreasing but the problems of supervision are as numerous and as varied. At present we have 22 males and 35 females on parole, a total of 57. Of this number 5 boys and 5 girls went out for the first time while 1 boy and 4 girls returned in former years, were given their second trial. During the year 2 boys and 8 girls were returned to the School from parole. One boy was low grade and was becoming troublesome in his home. The other boy returned because he lost his work, partly through incompetency, but will be paroled

again when a favorable opportunity arises. Two girls returned temporarily but were soon re-paroled in new homes. A third was in poor physical condition and not making a good adjustment, but later may be paroled again. A fourth was placed in a temporary position for the summer. Three other girls returned because of inefficiency and inability to meet the demands of community life. The eighth was returned twice after running away from her employer's home and will not be considered again for placement.

Of the 82 patients on parole during the year, 13 boys and 4 girls were discharged. The majority of these were as well adjusted to community life as could be expected, and it was felt that they had earned discharge. One boy working on the same farm for nearly seven years, had never been in any difficulties, was a good worker, and had saved over \$1,300. Another boy, also with a good conduct record, is high grade, somewhat psychotic, but is competing successfully with other young men on a large farm and earning \$60 a month and maintenance. The girls are discharged more slowly, but one was at home with relatives who promised continued supervision, another in spite of a previous record for delinquency seemed to be conducting her life in a satisfactory manner, and the third had graduated from a training course of one year and had a position as a trained nursery maid with good wages. One girl with a good record for three years, died suddenly of myocarditis at her employers' home.

For the past two years the department has been handicapped by a small staff. In the annual report of last year, it was suggested that the addition of a male social worker would not only release the Head Social Worker for new developments, but would greatly facilitate and extend the parole work with the boys. It has not proved practical to make this addition to the staff, partly due to the difficulty in finding the right type of man and to the inability of the School to furnish proper living quarters. However, we still wish to emphasize the need of developing this work as the past year has shown very clearly that the boys should have a strong guiding hand in making their adjustment to community life. A female social worker cannot take part in a boy's social activities which frequently prove the stumbling block to his career. He has neither the background of experience nor sufficient judgment to aid him in the proper selection of companions, recreation, use of his spare time, or the wise expenditure of his money. He only imitates what he sees about him, and too high or too low standards may be equally disastrous. For instance, one boy finding himself out of work and with money in the bank, bought a new outfit of clothing and went to New York City for a vacation. Upon his return he found work, but was ambitious to make more headway and without asking advice decided to join an evening class at the College of Business Administration, Boston University, which would cost him \$150 for the complete course, and which he was not mentally capable of undertaking.

Another boy located several of our former patients and was spending late hours in their company to the detriment of his health and the efficiency of his work. A third boy, who is colored, recently went to a public dance attended by both white and colored girls. Instances such as these are not reported by the boys until after they have taken place, and the social worker feels that she cannot be a real help in the problem as she can only give advice and has no way to determine whether it is followed.

A male social worker could visit the boy at his boarding place, meet him after his work, and help him to make normal contacts which would satisfy his social instincts. It is evident we are not meeting the needs of our boys, not only because of the problems of social adjustment, but the difficulty of finding proper work and the likelihood that the parole of boys will become increasingly difficult in the future. With an active Troop of Boy Scouts and other boys who appear to be developing into parole possibilities, it is reasonable to suppose that larger number could have the benefit of parole, providing the School had adequate facilities for supervision.

The social workers' share in the weekly out-patient clinic is to interview those who bring the patient and take the history of each case. After diagnosis and recommendations have been made by the Superintendent the need of some further service has been clearly indicated in many cases. The majority of the patients are acute social problems which the School cannot accept because of overcrowding, but many



of them could be satisfactorily adjusted in the community if the relatives had a better understanding of the patient and knew how to carry out the advice given at the clinic. The mother with the care of a low grade child might be given the benefit of books to help her, or practical knowledge of equipment for home training. Furthermore, social, health or economic problems in such homes, having a direct bearing upon the patient, might be relieved by contact with the proper authorities. In the case of higher grade children, continued advice as to home training and supervision, with the idea of eventual placement in industry, might make the problem less acute. It is suggested that from time to time the Superintendent might refer to the Social Service department a few selected cases for study and follow-up, in order to demonstrate whether this type of work would be a practical and helpful undertaking for the extension of the School facilities.

### *Psychological Department.*

As in previous years, the principal work of the Psychological Department can be classified under three heads; studies on all new admissions; re-examination of house patients, according to an established routine; and psychometric tests of all persons referred to the Out-Patient Clinic. The total number of examinations made by the department during the past year is 1,672, of which 122 are admission studies; 1,093 re-examinations and 456 out-patient tests. The admission studies are discussed elsewhere in the report and require no comment here.

Of the re-examinations, 234 were done at Templeton Colony and an analysis of the population made on the basis of mental age and intelligence quotient. The situation very closely approximates that recorded in the report of 1927. The range in mental age is from 2 years 10 months through 12 years 2 months, with the median at 6 years 6 months; 2% of the total number are idiots; 78% imbeciles and 20% morons. The enormous preponderance of individuals with a mental age less than 8, considered in conjunction with the work done at Templeton, is conclusive evidence not only of the ability of the well-disposed, able bodied imbecile to profit by training suited to his mental capacity, but of his economic and industrial usefulness under proper supervision.

Within the institution proper, the distribution is more evenly balanced, but even so, the imbecile group is not only larger than the moron percentage, but slightly larger than that of morons and borderlines combined. The actual percentages are: idiots, 17%; imbeciles, 45%; morons, 32% and borderlines, 6%. The presence of so large a number of idiots and low grade imbeciles who not only fail to assist in institutional maintenance, but are an actual liability from an industrial standpoint, makes the proportion of high grade and capable inmates dangerously small for the continued self-sufficiency of the institution.

Of the 456 out-patients examined during the year, 256 are males and 200 females, with a range in chronological age from eight months to forty-nine years. The largest number of boys at any single age is found between eight and nine, while the largest group of girls is made up of those over sixteen. This same fact has been recorded for several years past in regard to the patients referred to the clinic, and it would seem that there is great need for the earlier recognition of mental and social defect among girls.

The range in mental age is the same for both sexes, — less than one year through fourteen years, but the distribution for each gives a definite indication of the difference in the type of case presented. The boys show a very nearly equal distribution over the entire range of mental age, while the girls show a marked increase in number at the ten year level, indicating the frequency with which we have encountered the problem of the adolescent girl of the high grade moron type.

On the basis of the Intelligence Quotient alone, the distribution runs almost parallel: 35% of the boys and 32% of the girls are below moron grade; *i. e.*, I.Q. less than 50; 52% of the boys and 55% of the girls morons or borderline cases and the remaining 13% normal as far as I.Q. is concerned. It would seem that from the psychological point of view, the factor of chronological age is the most important difference between the male and female cases referred to the Out-Patient Clinic.

Though the primary duty of the laboratory is the routine testing, two departmental studies have been completed and published during the past year, "The Constancy of the I.Q. of Mental Defectives", and "The Correlation between Mental Age, School Achievement and Industrial Efficiency". In addition, an investigation of the correlation between the Herring and Stanford revisions of the Binet-Simon tests, as well as several briefer reports based upon laboratory material have been prepared. The establishment many years ago of a definite plan for re-examination has resulted in a body of psychometric material which is very valuable for the purpose of research, and it is to be hoped that through the use of it the department may make some definite contribution to the literature on mental defect.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department.*

During the school year of 1928-1929, 326 children were enrolled in school in classes grading as follows: Kindergarten, 53; Grade I, 97; Grade II, 57; Grade III, 51; Grade IV, 43; Advanced class for girls over 16 years of age, 25; Total enrollment, 326.

Two new schoolrooms have been added to the schoolhouse. They are light, airy and well equipped. All school children are now receiving two and one half hours of academic work each day, with the exception of the lower kindergarten classes, where shorter periods are desirable.

The work with non-readers and very slow readers is still being carried on. There are at present 33 children who are receiving this instruction, either individually or in groups of two or three. Several have made such progress that they are able now to keep up with the regular work of their grade.

Language books, spellers and arithmetics have been bought for the upper classes. Two new sets of readers, primers through Book IV, have been secured for the use of all classes. Boys and girls of the fourth grade are particularly interested in Maude Radford Warren's "Robin Hood" and "King Arthur", which were bought especially for them.

The teaching staff now consists of one head teacher, one kindergartner, six grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), three sense training teachers, and one substitute teacher. The substitute teacher has charge of the special reading classes, the school library, assists with school testing, and teaches the advanced class of older girls.

In the Physical Training Department 415 children were enrolled during the year, including two classes for adult girls, and classes for idiot and imbecile children, which the physical training teacher supervised. A demonstration of gymnastic work was given once a month, and basket ball and volley ball games for both boys and girls were held frequently. The marching and corrective and rhythmic exercises done with the young moron and imbecile children have been especially worthy of note.

The music teacher conducted chorus singing with 424 pupils, including groups of school children, and girls' glee club and chorus. We have organized this fall a toy orchestra for small boys, and glee clubs for boys from the Boys' Dormitory and the Boys' Home. A concert and community sing was held once a month, and a demonstration by band, orchestra, gymnastic and singing classes was given at the end of the year. There are at present 17 girls in the senior orchestra, 13 girls in the junior orchestra, 19 boys in the band, and other pupils in training. Due to the lack of opportunity for practice, the boys' band is not as successful as the orchestra, but it has improved under the present band master.

In the Domestic Science Department, 158 girls were enrolled during the year. Here the essentials of home making are taught-cooking, care of the home, serving of food, etc. These girls served tea to physicians and employees three times during the year, did fancy cooking for 11 parties, canned 198 quarts 1 pint of pickles and preserves, and made 362 large tumblers, 400 individual glasses and 30 quarts 1 pint of jelly. The girls in this department also made desserts and puddings for employees and patients who were ill during the winter.



In the three Sense Training Departments, 220 children were enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for children who are physically unable to attend classes in the class room.

During the year, the teachers held Social Hour one evening each week with the younger children, directed games on holiday mornings, and gave several plays and entertainments. We are much handicapped by lack of adequate stage facilities, in giving these entertainments. The teachers also have charge of Sunday School with the Protestant children. Sunday School concerts were given at Christmas and Easter.

In the girls' manual training classes 221 girls were enrolled. There were 115 girls in the North Northwest Industrial Department, 40 girls in the Knitting Room, and 45 girls in the Power Sewing Room.

In the Boys' manual classes there were 217 boys. New industries added include a barber shop for boys, — where four boys are constantly in the process of learning the barber trade, — and the making of household brushes which are put together by twisted wire.

In the elementary manual training classes there were 82 boys. This work is now carried on in the annex to the Boys' Dormitory. In addition to the very elementary work done with young boys of 3, 4 and 5 year mentality, sloyd work and painting were added for small boys of 6 year mentality.

From May to November many of the boys and girls with the instructors helped with weeding, pruning, harvesting vegetables and picking apples, outdoor construction work, and work at the cannery. The North Northwest Industrial classes most successfully cared for the institution flower garden during June, July and August.

In the boys' manual, the following work was done:

Brooms, 431; mats, 27; brushes, 3,007; mops, 8; chairs cane seated, 93; shoes repaired, 10,025; leather tufts made for mattresses, 6,860; mattresses, 165; new pillows made, 314; pillows renovated, 869; printing (pieces), 108,913; hair cuts given, 3,207; shaves, 423; beds repaired, 474; bed irons drilled, 86; beds painted, 453; painting-toys, coat hangers and other small articles, 4,481; painting, articles of furniture re-finished, 674; signs lettered, 394; scissors sharpened, 313; knives sharpened, 1,756; furniture and other articles repaired, 2,659; new material made-boxes, toys, coat hangers, etc., 1,259; new articles of furniture, 21; brushes backed, 2,965; weaving — towel and napkin, 2,446 yards; rug material, 172 yards.

In the Girls' Industrial Department, the following work was done:

Weaving: — towel material, 1,027 yards; napkin material, 417 yards; rug material, 411 yards; fancy weaving, 97 yards; reed baskets and trays, 16; sewing rags, 7,000 yards; garter tips, 464 dozen; dolls dressed, 58; garments made, 25; sweaters mended, 54; miscellaneous: — sewing-baseball banners, 10; costumes, 39; gymnasium bands, 12; embroidery, 146 articles; knitting, 28 articles; crocheting, 67 articles; painted work, 26 articles; hooked rugs, 3; hooked chair seat and stool cover, 2; braided rugs, 4; scrap books, 39; net bags, 21; basket ball baskets, 1; puzzles, 14; waste baskets mended, 7; stuffed toys, 44; appliqued map, 1; tapestry foot stool cover, 1; woven pillows, rugs, bags, 8; iron holders, 46.

In the Knitting room, 40 girls produced from April 1st to November 30, 4,851 pairs stockings, 336 caps, 118 pairs mittens and 27 pairs baseball stockings. In the Sewing Room, 45 girls produced 18,582 articles.

In the North Northwest Industrial the following articles were produced: —

Weaving — towel material, 1,483 yards; napkin material, 1,587 yards; rug material, 91 yards; embroidery material, 7 yards; 1 pillow, 1 scarf; dolls dressed, 12; embroidery, 222 pieces; knitting, 14 scarfs; crocheting: — medallions, 36; edging, 162 yards; dish cloths, 42; painted work, 16 pieces; hooked rugs, 2½ yards; scrap books, 40; pictures cut, 2,223; net bags, 87; basket ball baskets, 4; tennis nets, 2; bandages rolled, 11,409; pot holders, 126; books bound, 5.

Decorations made for farm at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and for June Exhibition.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$29,850.21.

*Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 456 patients. New patients, first visit, 377 and return visits, 79.

These 456 patients were diagnosed as follows: — Feeble-minded, 336; dull, 45; borderline, 41; defer, 14; and normal, 20.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 17; mongoloid, 40; endocrine, 12; possible psychosis developing, 17; syphilis, 8; microcephalus, 8; hydrocephalus, 5; rachitis, 2; encephalitis and post-encephalitis, 4; defective delinquents, 11; organic brain and other nervous diseases, 16; deaf and dumb, 3; and blind, 2.

From the above figures, it is very obvious that this clinic serves its purpose to the community, the Courts, Social Service agencies and Welfare Societies, and is of great interest to the staff and superintendent for it gives us a closer contact with the problems encountered in the community than we can otherwise possibly conceive.

*Traveling School Clinic:*

The work of this department has gone on as usual during the entire year of the public schools.

During the past year, our clinic worked in the following towns and cities: Acushnet, Danvers, Dartmouth, Dennis, Fall River, Falmouth, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Martha's Vineyard, Middleton, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Truro, Waltham, Watertown, Wellfleet, Worcester, and Yarmouth.

The total number of children examined was 1518. Of these, 213 were second examinations, 11 were third examinations and 1294 were first examinations.

The diagnoses of these 1518 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 689; borderline, 405; dull, 154; average, 31 and deferred diagnosis, 239.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: Cardiac, 5; chorea, 4; delinquency, (actual 25, potential 27 and sex 7) 59; dementia praecox, 2; post-encephalitis leth. 2; endocrine imbalance, 90; enuresis, 4; epilepsy, 14; mongoloid imbecile, 7; post-poliomyelitis, 5; psychoneurosis, 44; psychopathic personality, 18; psychosis or prepsychotic condition, 19; spastic paralyses, 4; syphilis, hereditary (?), 11 and tuberculosis, 12.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: Dental Clinic, 739; Ear Clinic, 42; Eye Clinic, 296; Mental Hygiene Clinic, 13; Neurological Clinic, 19; Nose and Throat Clinic, 415; Nutrition Problems (underweight), 550 and Posture Training, 89.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class, 870; ungraded classes, 216; coaching class, 76; continued in grade, 262; allow to go to work, 9; remain at home, 27; fresh air class, 4; institution care and training, 126; (immediate 78 and later 48); and speech training class, 40.

The towns and cities visited and number of children examined at each place was as follows: Acushnet, 1; Danvers, 32; Dartmouth, 84; Dennis, 2; Fall River, 177; Falmouth, 25; Gloucester, 47; Lawrence, 47; Lowell, 72; Lynn, 44; Martha's Vineyard, 69; Middleton, 8; New Bedford, 252; Provincetown, 16; Revere, 100; Salem, 20; Somerset, 29; Swansea, 19; Truro, 4; Waltham, 29; Watertown, 89; Wellfleet, 3; Worcester, 343; and Yarmouth, 7.

From the figures obtained from our examinations and the numerous appeals for examination of borderline cases, total number of these cases this year, 405, it is quite evident that the services of the Clinic are accepted more and more as of value and that the earlier examinations of children, as we suggested in our report of last year, is certainly to be advised and it seems rather ridiculous to wait until a child evidences three years of retardation in public school before he is to be presented legally for examination, when the factors of his retardation could be discovered in all probability as well and as accurately within the first few months of his admission to school, with the additional prevention of many environmental conflicts and inferiority complexes with the children competing for a period of three years at least with their superiors and here we have another armament in mental hygiene for the prevention of delinquency, if not psychosis, which appeals to me as far more practical than the examinations made by clinics after the delinquencies have oc-

curred. That we may have accurate scientific data as to the accomplishments in special class, I feel that there should be some provision through Social Service for the follow-up for purposes of determining outcome of recommendations and facts obtained regarding the success or failure of children who have had the advantage of special class training.

#### *Clinical Teaching at the School:*

There were 40 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from the following: Harvard Graduate School of Education, Babson's Institute, Middlesex College Medical School, Boston University Medical School, Sargent's School, Boston School of Physical Education, Psychological Department of the College of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University, Teachers College of the City of Boston, Simmons College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Posse Nissen School, Wellesley College, Mary Brooks School of Pedagogics, Tufts College, Simmons Public Health School of Nursing, Malden Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, New England Home for Little Wanderers, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Fitchburg Normal School, Framingham Normal School, Division of Mental Hygiene Social Workers, School Superintendents from Cape Cod, Lawrence Street School in Lawrence, Middlesex South Medical Association, and Salem State Normal School.

#### *Official Visitors:*

During the past year we have had visitors from Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., and from the following foreign countries, England, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, Mexico, Belgium, Russia, India, and three provinces of Canada, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

#### *Amusements:*

We reported last year the organizing of Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. At the present time there are in this troop 15 boys and 13 probationers. The standards for this troop have been very high and there have been a certain number of failures but when we compare the figures of Boy Scouts in the community and also recognize the fact that the failures in the Boy Scouts in the community are because of their conflicts with the standards and ethics of Boy Scouting while under observation of the Scout Organization and then we consider that our Boy Scouts are under just as close observation when not in the Scout body or on Scout duty or at the meetings, I think our percentage of failures is very small as compared with the community situation. It is certainly an element that contributes greatly to the morale of the young boys and I think to the institution as a whole. We were fortunate, this year, in obtaining through Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook the privilege of sending for one week in the spring 10 boys and in September 18 others for a week's outing at Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bourne on Cape Cod, and I would quote from the report sent by Mr. Holbrook the following statement "A most interesting experience of the season of 1929 was the participation in our camp program of the feeble minded boys, members of Troop 15, Waltham, from the Walter E. Fernald School. . . . the experiment was well worth while and worthy of repeating."

The Girls' Club has been on an equally high standard as the activities of the Boy Scouts and there are numbered in this group 38 at the present time. The results of the activities with these girls have been equal to that of the boy Scouts and it is certainly most praiseworthy that the personal effort and time spent by members of the Staff in this sort of work is remunerative in an incalculable way.

We have had, as usual, our weekly moving pictures and regular baseball games for the patients. Several times, the baseball players went to Boston to see Big League Games, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston Teams.

During the winter months, we had parties in different houses and the regular entertainments during the holiday season at Christmas.



*Farm and Farm Products:*

The total valuation of farm products for this year was \$86,559.79. As is customary in every annual report that I have ever read, the complaint is usually made that it has been an unfavorable season. In spite of this customary and usual complaint, however, a list of products below is indicative of an abundant vegetable diet and in addition to our ration allowance in this year, we have provided two pounds per patient per day in excess of the regular ration allowance provided by the Food Budget. The total farm products equalled 1807.95 tons, of which 1193 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony last year to a total of 175,000 feet. This at market price would equal one-half the actual cost of purchase of Templeton Colony when organized in 1900.

Our farm production has been as follows: Apples, firsts, 94,947 lbs.; apples, seconds, 60,883 lbs.; apples, cider, 144 lbs.; crab apples, 4,589 lbs.; asparagus, 1,930 lbs.; dry beans, 3,130 lbs.; shell beans, 4,154 lbs.; string beans, 40,366 lbs.; beets, 147,512 lbs.; beet greens, 12,316 lbs.; blackberries, 338 lbs.; blueberries, 285 lbs.; cabbage, 100,014 lbs.; carrots, 187,538 lbs.; cauliflower, 271 lbs.; celery, 153 lbs.; swiss chard, 21,135 lbs.; cherries, 67 lbs.; sweet corn, 42,144 lbs.; cucumbers, 31,224 lbs.; dandelions, 979 lbs.; egg plant, 2,812 lbs.; grapes, 10 lbs.; lettuce, 15,223 lbs.; onions, 72,548 lbs.; parsley, 1 lb.; parsnips, 31,043 lbs.; pears, 2,737 lbs.; peas, green, 2,967 lbs.; peppers, 98 lbs.; potatoes, 304,792 lbs.; pumpkins, 11,568 lbs.; peaches, 15 lbs.; radishes, 11,446 lbs.; raspberries, 198 lbs.; rhubarb, 9,041 lbs.; spinach, 23,517 lbs.; summer squash, 10,877 lbs.; winter squash, 29,816 lbs.; strawberries, 878 lbs.; tomatoes, 81,235 lbs.; turnips, 203, 243 lbs.; fodder corn, 83,000 lbs.; greenfeed, 338,205 lbs.; No. 1 hay, 227,825 lbs.; meadow hay, 55,770 lbs.; ice, 190 tons; mangels, 45,442 lbs.; ensilage, 50 tons; milk, 369,907.86 quarts; beef, 9,042 lbs.; and pork, 13,163 lbs.

*Canning:*

13,958.35 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 6,661.5 gallons in 1928.

*Special Appropriations:*

As reported in last year's report, a ten year program having been formulated and approved by the Trustees, progress has been made to the extent that a laundry has been built and has been in operation since July, 1928, and laundry machinery has been added this year to the extent of \$9,210.00. We require still further equipment but this has been requested in due form. Two additional school rooms have been furnished and are now occupied. A store is under construction which we feel will give ample space for the storage for a 2000 bed population.

It is still necessary before we can care for any greater population in patients that cooking and dining-room facilities be added together with increased accommodations for living quarters for employees. Undoubtedly the Legislature in the coming year will make this provision.

We still have no facilities for taking care of contagious diseases, employees who are ill and, as explained in the earlier part of the report, the growing necessity for the provision for care of nursery type. Particular stress should be given to the necessity for construction for the care of young girls and adult males and females and the infirm. We will need increased facilities for heat, light and power and sewage and the additional purchase of land, before we can accommodate, by construction, a two thousand bed population. This program has been carefully studied and has been presented to the proper authorities in detail. There is also a great need for an assembly hall and a building for administrative purposes.

I feel very optimistic that Legislative action will be forthcoming to provide for this program financially and can only refer you to our urgent and active waiting list of 1400 patients to assure you of the necessity for such action and request your influence that this provision be made. We can not alter facts and the situation is obvious that at least twice as many feeble-minded require institutional care and not over 5% of the feeble-minded, as a whole, are now in institutions. It was felt some years ago that with the education of the community to the true situation



and the fact that mental defect existed in the community to such an extent, with the provision of social service oversight, the educational systems providing opportunity classes, special classes and what-not, that the demand for institutional care was possibly at its maximum. We have found, however, by experience in ten years, that with all that the community can do, there still remains a residue of mentally defectives who are socially mentally defective, many of them not salvageable even by the present institutional methods and should be segregated and contrary to teachings, we have recently heard expressed, there is no doubt but what with the necessity for admission of the anti-social mental defective a considerable number, who may be predicted as ultimately the defective delinquent type, will be in our institutions. Experience indicates clearly that this type should be segregated from the School for the Feeble-minded at a reasonably early age for indeterminate care in a correctional institution.

It is certainly unfair for these children to be with normals, still more unfair for these individuals to be associated with the feeble-minded in an institution, who are less able to cope with them than can the normals. As seen from figures earlier in this report, it is far from ideal to have in our population so small a percentage of moron type, who are trainable, adjustable and salvageable with training. It seems almost a travesty that we provide the equipment, teaching facilities, training facilities, and industrial facilities so valuable to the trainable type and are able to admit so few because of the urgency of demand for the care of the lower grade, and less trainable individuals who are obviously to be permanently cared for in an institution.

By means of funds provided by the Trustees of this Corporation, a total of 93 acres in three separate parcels of land has been purchased within the bounds of Templeton Colony, which now completes this land as a block free from intrusion or the likelihood of future encroachment by citizens of an undesirable type and regardless of this being experienced by our present generation, I can assure you that future generations will appreciate the fore-sight of our Board of Trustees in accomplishing this piece of work.

#### *Construction:*

The following major projects have been completed:

Wash Room with Bradley Fountain in Boys' Home.

Steam mains made accessible for repairs and repaired steam mains.

Drained pond on Baldwin Lot and reclaimed approximately half the plot purchased in 1926.

Construction of a piggery.

New West Side Bridge.

Renewed floors with Terrazzo in North West Building and West Buildings.

Renewed outside telephone wiring.

Installed barber shop in Manual Training Building.

Sewer bed at Templeton Colony.

Farmhouse at Templeton Colony enlarged by one-story addition.

Installed new X-ray equipment.

#### *Current Expenditures:*

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$612,991.29, or \$7.13 per capita per week. The average number of patients was 1,651.63.

I regret to report the resignation of Dr. C. Stanley Raymond which took effect on May 31, 1929, he having been appointed as assistant to the Commissioner of Mental Diseases. He has been connected with this institution as assistant physician since December 20, 1915 and had been assistant superintendent since July 1, 1918. His appointment is a promotion in the service and much deserved. On this basis, while I feel regret at his departure, I take pleasure in his promotion.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,  
*Superintendent.*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929.

CASH ACCOUNT  
*Receipts*

<i>Income</i>	
Board of Patients.....	\$24,582.68
	\$24,582.68
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	202.90
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$122.30
Food.....	1,267.53
Clothing and materials.....	238.17
Furnishings and household supplies.....	66.16
Farm:	
Cows and calves.....	451.56
Hides.....	75.93
Sundries.....	17.60
Repairs Ordinary.....	323.94
Total sales.....	2,563.19
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances.....	\$454.61
Rent.....	600.00
	1,054.61
Total Income.....	\$28,403.38

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$8,884.43
Appropriations, current year.....	645,580.00
Total.....	\$654,464.43
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	612,991.29
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$41,473.14

*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal Services.....	\$301,782.98
Religious instruction.....	2,640.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	7,686.12
Food.....	105,995.37
Clothing and materials.....	24,738.80
Furnishings and household supplies.....	37,111.74
Medical and general care.....	15,151.51
Heat, light and power.....	38,203.31
Farm.....	38,149.96
Garage, stable and grounds.....	7,554.25
Repairs ordinary.....	15,646.00
Repairs and renewals.....	18,331.25
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$612,991.29

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$11,248.17
Appropriations for current year.....	110,710.00
Total.....	\$121,958.17
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$28,518.24
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	5.75
	28,523.99
Balance November 30, 1929 carried to next year.....	\$93,434.18

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Certain land.....	Chap. 398, 1926				
	Chap. 127, 1928	16,000.00	.....	15,086.30	913.70
Food boxes.....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	.....	3,448.60	1.40*
Laundry machinery.....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	\$47.04	24,995.65	4.35*
Schoolhouse addition.....	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	5,466.99	24,773.56	226.44
Elec. lights and power, Tem- pleton Colony.....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	1,585.75	12,997.50	2.50
Extension of hot water line..	Chap. 146, 1929	12,500.00	.....	.....	12,500.00
Storehouse and refrigeration.	Chap. 146, 1929	80,000.00	10,568.91	10,568.91	69,431.09
Garage.....	Chap. 146, 1929	7,500.00	339.68	339.68	7,160.32
Equipment for schoolrooms..	Chap. 146, 1929	1,500.00	1,351.24	1,351.24	148.76
Additional landry machinery	Chap. 146, 1929	9,210.00	9,158.63	9,158.63	51.37
		\$218,160.00	\$28,518.24	\$124,720.07	\$93,439.93

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	\$5.75
Balance carried to next year.....	93,434.18
Total as above.....	\$93,439.93

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,651.63  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$612,991.29  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year) \$7.1373  
 Receipt from sales, \$2,563.19  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0297  
 All other institution receipts, \$25,840.19  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.30  
 Net weekly per capita \$6.8065

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

## VALUATION

November 30, 1929

## Real Estate

Land, 2,018.18 acres.....	\$88,011.00
Buildings.....	1,317,754.51
	\$1,405,765.51

## Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$4,820.03
Food.....	23,273.45
Clothing and materials.....	27,836.52
Furnishings and household supplies.....	147,489.87
Medical and general care.....	23,321.26
Heat, light and power.....	7,678.22
Farm.....	54,076.05
Garage, stables and grounds.....	8,601.92
Repairs.....	11,445.51

\$308,542.83

## Summary

Real estate.....	\$1,405,765.51
Personal property.....	308,542.83
	\$1,714,308.34

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1929

## CASH STATEMENT

Balance on hand, December 1, 1928..... \$3,480.86

*Receipts*

Income from invested funds..... \$3,131.78  
Less: Accrued interest on bonds purchased..... 55.00

\$3,076.78

Interest on deposits..... 47.49

3,124.27

Sale of City of Boston Bonds..... 5,000.00

Divident in liquidation of 50 shares of Trimountain Trust Co. stock..... 692.50

\$12,297.63

*Payments*

Auditor..... \$25.00

Rent of safe deposit box..... 10.00

Personal services..... 774.06

Printing..... 37.50

Travel..... 125.00

Binding..... 31.95

Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 Boston and Maine Railroad Bond 5s 1967 \$973.25

\$1,000.00 Boston and Maine Railroad Bond 5s 1967 947.00

\$5,000.00 International Securities Corp. Bonds 5s 1947 4,625.00

6,545.25

Purchase of real estate for Templeton Colony:

Dyer land..... \$800.00

Norcross land..... 1,250.00

Thompson land..... 300.00

2,350.00

Examination of titles and legal services a/c purchase of land..... 438.66

\$10,337.42

Balance on hand November 30, 1929..... 1,960.21

\$12,297.63

## STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1929

		<i>Securities</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	Par Value	Cost or Market Value
5	\$1,000	5%	Appalachian Power Company.....	1956	\$5,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	1951	5,000.00
2	\$1,000	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1942	2,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1967	5,000.00
4	\$1,000	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1949	4,000.00
2	\$1,000	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1958	2,000.00
2	\$1,000	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1987	2,000.00
6	\$1,000	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	1952	6,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	1947	5,000.00
5	\$1,000	5 1/2%	Iowa Railway and Light Company.....	1945	5,000.00
3	\$1,000	5 1/2%	Lincoln Mortgage Title Guarantee Co.....	1937	3,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	1931	5,000.00
1	\$1,000	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1949	1,000.00
3	\$1,000	5%	Northern States Power Company.....	1950	3,000.00
3	\$1,000	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	1933	3,000.00
12	\$100		Shares State Street Trust Company Stock.....		1,200.00
4	\$1,000	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	1947	4,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Wisconsin, Union Power & Light Company.....	1944	5,000.00
					\$66,200.00
					\$63,626.45

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.....

1,960.21



## Real estate (Land at Templeton):—

Cowich.....	\$350.00
Dyer.....	800.00
Norcross.....	1,250.00
Thompson.....	300.00

2,700.00

\$68,286.66

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

*Treasurer.**To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The exchanges of securities during the period were verified. One City of Boston bond for \$5,000 was sold, while two Boston and Maine Railroad bonds for \$2,000 and five International Securities Corporation bonds for \$5,000 were purchased.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended:

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1929

## Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1928:

Cash on deposit.....	\$3,480.86	
Investments at par.....	64,200.00	
		<u>\$67,680.86</u>

## Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,131.78	
Interest on bank deposits.....	47.49	
		<u>3,179.27</u>

## Sale of securities:

City of Boston Bond.....	5,000.00	
Final dividend in liquidation of 50 shares of Trimountain Trust Co....	692.50	
Increase in par value of securities.....	2,000.00	
		<u>\$78,552.63</u>

General expenditures.....	\$1,442.17
---------------------------	------------

## Purchase of securities:

\$2,000 Boston and Maine Railroad Bonds.....	\$1,920.25	
\$5,000 International Securities Corporation Bonds.....	4,625.00	
		<u>6,545.25</u>
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....		55.00

## Purchase of real estate:

Land at Templeton.....	2,350.00	
		<u>\$10,392.42</u>

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1929:			
Cash on deposit.....	\$1,960.21		
Investments at par.....	66,200.00		
			<hr/>
			\$68,160.21
			<hr/>
			\$78,552.63

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,  
Auditor.

December 2, 1929.

December 9, 1929.

Suffolk, s.s.  
Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HARRIS PATON,

Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBELMINDED,  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. General Information

1. Date of opening as an institution for feeble-minded: 1847
2. Type of institution: State
3. Institution plant:

Value of institution property, November 30, 1929

Real estate including buildings..... \$1,405,765.51

Personal property..... 308,542.83

Total acreage of main institution property..... \$1,714,308.34

Total owned (includes grounds, farm and garden and sites occupied by buildings) 169.78

Colonies: Owned, number 1 total acreage 1,848.4

Rented, number none, total acreage

Total acreage under cultivation during year (includes land owned and rented at main institution and colonies) 560.48

	ACTUALLY IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR			VACANCIES AT END OF YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees:						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	—	8	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	37	106	143	2	4	6
All others.....	59	66	125	3	7	10
Total officers and employees.....	102	226	328	6	12	18
5. Census of patient population at end of year:						
In institution:						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic).....	925	610	1535	20	11	31
Feeble-minded epileptics.....	46	22	68	1	2	3
Epileptics (not feeble-minded).....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others: I.Q. .75 and over.....	29	8	37	3	1	4
Total.....	1000	640	1640	24	14	38

Enrolled but absent from institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	23	34	57	1	2	3
On visit.....	27	14	41	2	—	2
On escape (not paroled).....	16	1	17	—	—	—
Total.....	66	49	115	3	2	5
Grand Total.....	1066	689	1755	27	16	43

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year ..... 1008      640      1648

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See the Treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded\* Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feebleminded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	976	635	1611
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1064	696	1760
2. Admissions during year:			
First Admissions.....	68	36	104
Readmissions.....	7	3	10
Transfers from other institutions for feebleminded.....	1	1	2
Total received during year.....	76	40	116
3. Total on books during year.....	1140	736	1876
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	62	29	91
5. Transfers to other institutions for feebleminded within state.....	1	1	2
6. Died during year.....	19	8	27
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	82	38	120
8. Feebleminded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	991	647	1638
Away from institution.....	67	51	118
Total.....	1058	698	1756

\*Any patients with epilepsy who are not feebleminded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1015	645	1660
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1103	706	1809
2. Received during year.....	78	41	119
3. Total on books during year.....	1181	747	1928
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	68	33	101
To all other institutions.....	1	1	2
Died.....	19	8	27
Total.....	88	42	130
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1024	654	1678
Away from institution.....	69	51	120
Total.....	1093	705	1798

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE: Tables 4-13 inclusive, contain statistics for year ending September 30, 1928

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	16	7	23	14	7	21	2	—	2
Imbecile.....	19	13	32	16	10	26	3	3	6
Moron.....	40	19	59	38	19	57	2	—	2
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	75	39	114	68	36	104	7	3	10

<sup>1</sup>Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	68	36	104	35	32	26	13	19	13
Austria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada.....	—	—	—	6	10	4	4	3	3
England.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	9	10	8	1	2	1
Italy.....	—	—	—	6	6	6	7	6	6
Norway.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poland.....	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Russia.....	—	—	—	4	5	4	2	2	2
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Turkey in Europe.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
West Indies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	68	68	53	36	36	29

<sup>1</sup>Includes Newfoundland<sup>2</sup>Except Cuba and Porto RicoTABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	68	36	104
Citizens by naturalization.....	—	—	—
Aliens.....	—	—	—
Citizenship unascertained.....	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	30	10	40	13	4	17	8	2	10	9	4	13
10 to 14 years.....	27	10	37	1	3	4	6	3	9	20	4	24
15 to 19 years.....	8	8	16	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	6	12
20 to 24 years.....	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6
25 to 29 years.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 8. *Marital Conditions of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITIONS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	68	34	102	14	7	21	16	9	25	38	18	56
Married.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Separated.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57



TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	68	35	103	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	18	56
Rural.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Marginal.....	67	34	101	14	7	21	16	10	26	37	17	54
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	11	3	14	—	1	1	3	2	5	8	—	8
15 to 19 years.....	23	5	28	—	—	—	5	2	7	18	3	21
20 to 24 years.....	12	8	20	—	—	—	2	4	6	10	4	14
25 to 29 years.....	12	1	13	1	—	1	4	—	4	7	1	8
30 to 34 years.....	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	5
35 to 39 years.....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5
Total.....	62	29	91	2	1	3	15	12	27	45	16	61

<sup>1</sup>Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3-a.

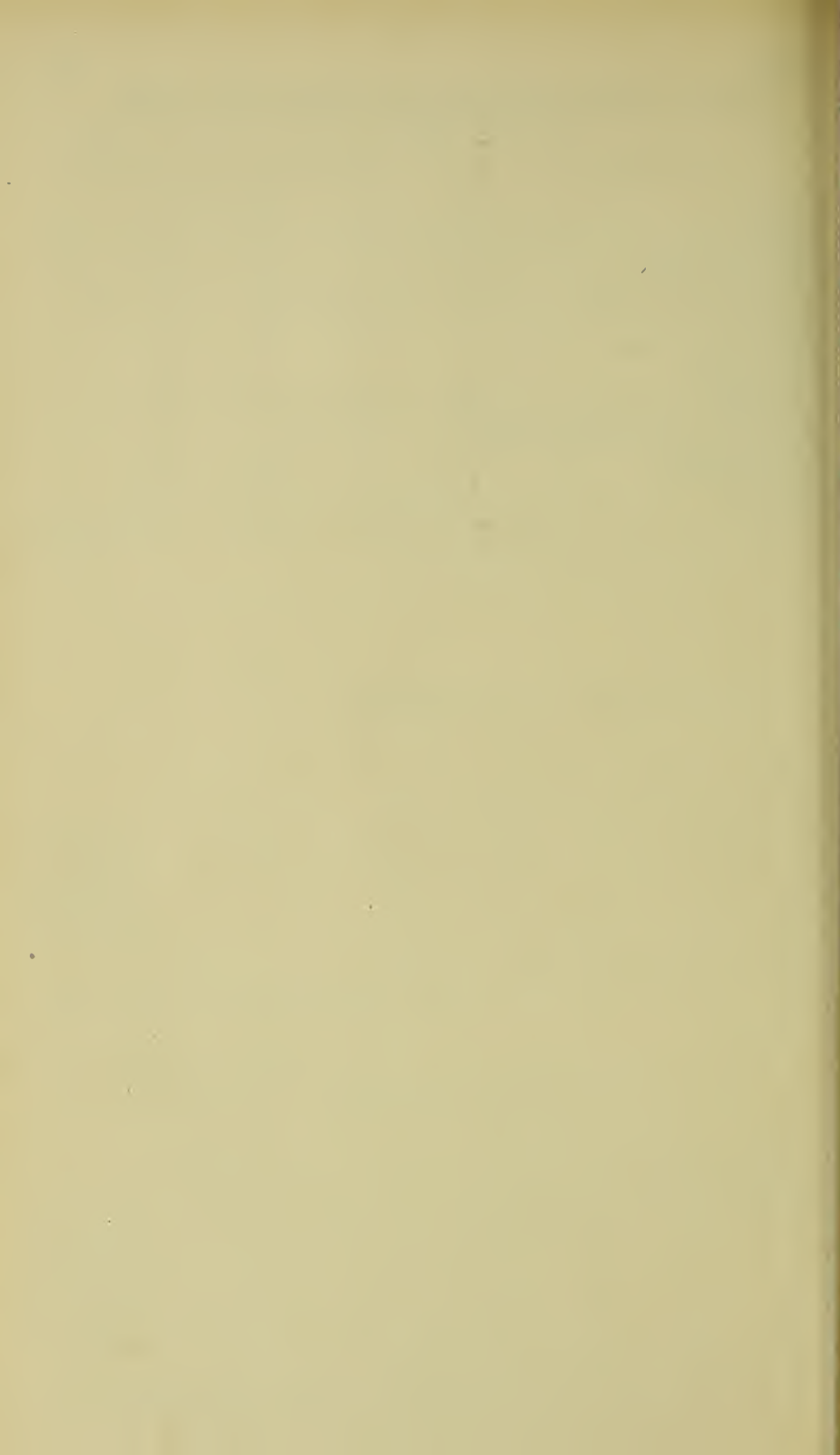
TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
15 to 19 years.....	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
20 to 24 years.....	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 29 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years.....	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
45 to 49 years.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
50 to 54 years.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	19	8	27	9	7	16	8	1	9	2	—	2

<sup>1</sup>Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 13. Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases:</i>												
Influenza.....	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other general diseases.....	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Nervous System:</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage).....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Circulatory System:</i>												
Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System:</i>												
Bronchopneumonia.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobar pneumonia.....	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System:</i>												
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Genito-Urinary System:</i>												
Chronic nephritis.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malformations.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	19	8	27	9	7	16	8	1	9	2	-	2



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD  
STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE  
500-3-'31. Order 1971.

OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES  
GARDNER STATE COLONY  
GARDNER, MASS.



JUN 24 1931

# THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1930.

We have now enrolled 1,802 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,696 of whom 1,390 were at Waverley and 306 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

At the first meeting of the year it was reported that the trend of cases admitted is towards the unimproved type who must remain for life, consequently the increase of those whom we cannot make helpful in the life of the School, results in a serious question affecting admissions. It is very difficult to carry on the institution without a certain number of the moron type who aid so materially in the occupations of the institution.

The Trustees passed a vote that they did not approve the admission of cases which will lower the present percentage of moron population which is now 38 per cent. This action emphasizes a conclusion reached by Dr. Howe seventy-five years ago when he said in the eighth annual report, "Though this question of the final disposition of idiots is one for the future, yet it concerns this institution now so far as to call for a declaration that it is no part of its purpose to afford an asylum for life to idiots; that, however strong their claim may be to a continuance here in the lack of any proper place of refuge elsewhere, it cannot be admitted without lessening the usefulness of the establishment as an educational one, and defeating some of the purposes for which it was created." So our action in this vote is but carrying out a purpose declared from the earliest days of the school.

A request has been made for a special appropriation to include funds for the purchase of a parcel of land to the rear of the Phineas Lawrence School in Waltham. This is in addition to the purchase of 19 acres belonging to the Baldwin Estate fronting on Trapelo Road which has been purchased by the Commonwealth. Shortly after that purchase a fire destroyed the interior of the house before it was occupied, delaying repairs. The house has been assigned to the foreman of the mechanics.

During the past three years attempts have been under way to effect an arrangement with the Massachusetts General Hospital by which certain selected cases might be admitted for sterilization. The hospital reported that it could not legally perform such operations. After a full discussion of the question by the trustees at their July meeting, it was voted that "This Board is in sympathy with any effort to legalize sterilization of the feeble-minded in certain selected cases," but

the opinion was forcibly expressed that the School should not enter into collusion with surgeons in the matter of sterilization even incidentally to other operations.

One of the pleasant happenings of the year is the gift under the will of Mary R. Rowell late of Amesbury of the residue of her estate to the school. It appears that many years ago a brother was one of our inmates "and that she always had a high opinion of the school for what was done for him."

In the early days and during the struggles of Dr. Howe and his associates for recognition of the merits and importance of the special care of the feeble-minded, such bequests and gifts were more or less common and were the nucleus of the present Corporation Funds. Since the Commonwealth has taken over the institution and its management, making it a part of its Department of Mental Diseases, such gifts have been rare. They are appreciated however, and help to enable the trustees to accomplish objects of lasting benefit like publications as well as occasional expenditures for the general purposes of the Institution outside the regular schedule.

In their last report the trustees expressed themselves in favor of building up our Corporation Funds through the periodic addition of income to principal and then to devote the income to the prosecution of research work in connection with the other objects of the school. It is expected that the Rowell Fund may amount to several thousand dollars thus increasing the principal and bringing nearer the attainment of the objective of an invested sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Such unrestricted income would enable the school to provide data and information of value to itself and to the student in the field of mental defect, with the living specimens at hand to support its conclusions. Publications could be made available for those seeking light on personal or on institutional problems of this nature. The service of the school as an educational, medical and scientific institution would thus become of ever increasing value to itself and to the community, especially to that part seeking information of authoritative value in social service problems.

The familiar list of immediately needed appropriations for special purposes again faces you in our Superintendent's Report. With inmates of over 1,800 and the number of employees, teachers and staff necessary for their care, we still have no Assembly Hall. We are not repeating the necessity for something we have never had since our incorporation eighty years ago, but suffice it to say, that with the dormitories, administration and service buildings of new institutions of the *present* era an Assembly Hall is one of the first buildings erected. A gymnasium is the sole substitute we have ever had.

Next on our list is an Administration Building with Out-Patient Department in the Basement.

A building for older men and for older women each to accommodate one hundred will provide for quite an accumulation of the aged. When these patients are transferred the buildings thus abandoned will become available for an increasing number of the nursery type of cases who will always be a burden to the mother by reason of their physical as well as mental disabilities. Did we not take this class they would make trouble in the future for the public as well as remain the intolerable load of the unfortunate mothers.

These and the other special appropriations set forth in the Superintendent's report, have our heartiest support with an earnest appeal that the Walter E. Fernald State School need not longer suffer for lack of what it so truly needs.

We cannot close our report without the following brief mention. We note the death on January 27th last of Dr. Edward W. Emerson for many years an interested member of the Corporation and during the later part of his life a valued member of the Board of Trustees.

On the 3rd of July came the paralyzing news of the sudden death at Wrentham of Dr. George L. Wallace. We can add little to the many expressions of appreciation of the life then closed, but we may add the testimony of this School to the great and lasting effect of his long service as the first assistant to Dr. Fernald and of the place he held in the hearts of all who came in contact with him as inmates, employees, staff, Superintendent and Trustees. He was the second of the great Superintendents of Schools for the Feeble-minded with whom Massachusetts has been blest.



Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.  
 CHARLES F. ADAMS  
 STEPHEN BOWEN  
 THOMAS N. CARVER  
 THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.  
 FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN  
 RUSSELL H. STAFFORD  
 HELEN C. TAYLOR  
 CHARLES E. WARE  
 ROGER S. WARNER  
 PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the eighty-third annual report for the year ending November 30, 1930, including the statistical tables.

### STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1929.....	1,103	704	1,807
Number actually present November 30, 1929 ....	1,037	654	1,691
Admissions during the year.....	62	34	96
Voluntary commitments.....	19	15	34
Custodial commitments.....	43	19	62
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,165	738	1,903
Discharged during the year.....	55	30	85
Deaths.....	8	8	16
Number enrolled November 30, 1930.....	1,102	700	1,802
Number actually present November 30, 1930 ....	1,042	654	1,696
At Waverley.....	736	654	1,390
At Templeton Colony.....	306	—	306
Daily average number of patients actually present....	1,015.83	639.08	1,654.91
Applications for admissions during the year.....	—	—	334
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	3,095
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time..	—	—	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time.....	—	—	69

We have admitted two patients this year under six years of age, and at the time of this report, we have four patients here who are under six years of age.

#### *Admissions:*

96 patients admitted: 62 male and 34 female.  
 10 with an intelligence quotient less than .20.  
 24 with an intelligence quotient from .20 to .50.  
 62 with an intelligence quotient of .50 and over.  
 5 admitted through Juvenile Court.  
 1 admitted from District Court.  
 4 readmissions.  
 2 readmitted from escape to be discharged outright.  
 1 transferred from Wrentham State School.  
 1 admitted from the Hospital Cottages at Baldwinville.  
 1 hydrocephalic  
 1 oxycephalic.  
 6 mongoloids.  
 3 microcephalics.  
 1 spastic diplegic  
 1 spastic hemiplegic.  
 1 spastic hemiplegic and epileptic (later committed to Monson State Hospital.)  
 1 blind epileptic.



- 1 readmission, married (I.Q. .46) had one illegitimate child before marriage and three children since.
- 3 unmarried women with illegitimate children: 2 had each borne one child. 1 had borne 2 children.
- 6 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.
- 2 of the admissions had mothers who are patients here.
- 4 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family admitted).

The admissions during the past year may be classified as follows:

9.6 % idiots                      25.9 imbeciles                      64.5 % morons

*Discharges:*

- 85 patients discharged. 55 male and 30 female.
  - 1 not suitable, mental age not definitely within range of mental defect.
  - 4 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned)
  - 2 discharged from escape (readmitted from escape and discharged outright)
  - 1 died while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
  - 1 died while at Tewksbury State Infirmary for treatment.
- 28 discharged from visit (gone one year and not returned).
  - 1 deported to Virginia.
  - 3 deported to New York.
  - 1 deported to New Hampshire.
  - 1 deported to Italy.
  - 1 deported to Poland.
  - 2 deported to Canada.
- 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 1 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 4 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 2 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 13 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 15 discharged from parole.
  - 2 discharged to relatives,
    - 1 married, not suitable for return.
  - 2 adjusted, discharged to relatives.
  - 2 wage earners, discharged to relatives.
  - 2 high grade, adjusted.
  - 4 self-supporting, high grade,
  - 1 enlisted in Marines, discharged to relatives.
  - 1 escaped from parole, gone 2 years.

*Deaths:* (8 males and 8 females).

- 3 broncho-pneumonia,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia and enteritis,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia and influenza,
- 1 broncho-pneumonia, erysipelas and chronic nephritis.
- 1 congenital hydrocephalus.
- 2 pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 2 epilepsy,
- 1 intestinal obstruction due to volvulus of the sigmoid.
- 1 malignant neoplasm of stomach.
- 1 chronic valvular heart disease and articular rheumatism.
- 1 diverticulitis of the bladder with acute cystitis.
- 1 scarlet fever and epilepsy.

There were 5 autopsies performed, 31 % of the deaths.

At the date of this report five less are enrolled than last year but there are five more actually present than on November 30, 1929. The average number present

for the year 1929 was 1,652, in 1930 it is 1,654.91, which makes our average population slightly greater. Our admissions have been less, in 1929 there were 122 and in 1930 only 96. The discharges during this year have been six less than last year, totaling 85. This does not include deaths.

I think it is quite obvious that the trend of these figures continues the same and has for several years, and the intimation is that our type of admission, because of seriousness of demand of the less salvageable type of individual and residence in the institution longer, results in the accumulation of older individuals and consequently a necessity for provision institutionally for the feebleminded who are not only adult but have become senile, sclerotic and infirm. It is also true, as I have indicated in previous reports, that the unsalvageable individual or the less likely salvageable individual who is admitted comes from an environment in the community that is not likely to improve sufficiently to warrant that individual's return to his former community provision. It is very noticeable in our type of demand for admission that the greatest demand is for the admission of the low-grade mentally defective and this individual has accompanying his mental defect many physical, abnormal, neurologic conditions as well as stigmata of deviation that make him a bizarre person. Equally great is perhaps the demand for the admission of girls who have reached sexual maturity physically with minds so premature that they are unable to protect themselves from the unscrupulous male and a certain percentage of whom are the aggressors themselves.

With boys we find that the greatest demands are for those who have reached an age where they physically are capable of accomplishing acts that are anti-social and are usually in conflict with the law or Society.

Our present population may be classified as follows: 38% morons; 47% imbeciles; 15% idiots.

As pointed out in previous reports this is the minimum in moron population for our margin of safety in order to maintain so large an institution and carry on its workings.

That the demand for the care of the feebleminded in an institutional way is urgent, I wish to cite the following as an example of applications that we receive.

Girl — 15 years old, mental age 6 2/12 years, I.Q. .53.

Attractive looking girl. She was first seen in our out-patient clinic, 5 years ago in September, 1925. Application was urged at that time on account of poor home conditions. The father was a heavy drinker, cruel to children, question of syphilis. The mother was of low mentality, one uncle feebleminded. Whole family low grade and illiterate. One sister a patient at the Walter E. Fernald State School. Two sisters immoral. Application was placed on waiting list but admission was not possible on account of overcrowding. Admission was again urged in 1927 and again in 1929, as she was beginning to be interested in sex, but it was impossible to admit her. In September, 1930, the examining physician of the School Clinic reported that this girl was pregnant by a married man, and the girl's father was dangerously threatening to kill the whole family. This illegitimacy might have been prevented if she could have been admitted four years ago.

It would seem to anyone that a situation here exists that should have been alleviated.

I also want to describe a typical case that we have admitted that you may have a specific and close view of the type of admissions.

Girl admitted August 28, 1930, after being 14 years on the waiting list. Age, 23 years and 4 months, mental age 3 8/12 years, I.Q. .24, mongoloid. This girl was first seen at our out-patient clinic on May 18th, 1916.

She was referred by the family physician because she was becoming a difficult problem in the home and the home situation was poor. There was a large family. The father was alcoholic and very abusive and it was necessary for the mother to add to the family income by taking in work.

Application was made and the girl was placed on the waiting list but could not be admitted on account of overcrowding. Six years ago, the father deserted the family and the mother had to struggle along with the care and support of this girl. From time to time, admission was urged but had to be refused. Finally the mother became seriously ill and died with cancer and the home was broken up. The

married sister tried to care for the girl but found it impossible as she had a family of her own and the girl was a constant menace to her children and was constantly running away.

To relieve the situation, in spite of the overcrowded condition, it was necessary to admit her after she had missed all the early training that would have made her far more useful and happy.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,654.91 and the total number of deaths was 16, which makes our death rate for the past year a little under 1%, or 9.67 per thousand, as compared with the death rate in the general community of 11.9 per thousand as given by the State Department of Health. Two of our deaths this past year were from tuberculosis or 12½% of the deaths were due to this disease.

### *Health.*

Under the subject of health, I will have to report the following contagious diseases: whooping cough, 36; measles, 4; chicken pox, 8; scarlet fever, 33; mumps, 60; lobar pneumonia, 3; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 5.

Although we have had a considerable number of cases of contagious disease, we have had no diphtheria. It is probable that we have a considerable amount of contagious disease because of our lack of facilities for isolation and it is equally true in all probability that we do not have diphtheria because of our constant protection by means of toxin anti-toxin. That we do not have any typhoid is undoubtedly due to the fact that we are protected by the administration of the vaccine and as carefully protected from small-pox as we can be by means of vaccination.

There were no sudden deaths requiring the services of the medical examiner.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 17 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children this phase of our work is most important and we are very fortunate in having this service.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as oculist and has examined and prescribed for 518 patients, and operated on three, one for ptosis of lid and the others for cataract.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinville has again taken care of such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services.

By a fortunate arrangement with the Worcester State Hospital (and for this cooperation I wish to thank Dr. William A. Bryan, the Superintendent) we have been able to have 22 individuals operated on for hernia, which could, otherwise, only have been provided for on the basis of emergency.

We reported last year the appointment of a trained nurse and instituted a course of training for the matrons for care of the physically ill, and with the medical staff and the trained nurse are carrying on a practical course of training for our attendants in the care of people ill. In a school for the feeble-minded, nursing care is not such an important item for them as a whole but most important to the few who are ill. The total number at any one time is usually small and we think that hospital facilities for 25 males, both patients and employees, and 25 females, both patients and employees, would be sufficiently large.

In 1929 we reported a survey by the Department of Public Health in regard to tuberculosis and made some comparisons. We have repeated again this year this survey with more careful and more thorough technique. This work is still in progress and until more complete figures are obtained, we can not make definite report. I mention this in our annual report to indicate that we are still studying the question of tuberculosis, which has been a serious one in the community and the definite amount of this disease in the institution has never been actually known.

We have perhaps had a false security in the belief that tuberculosis was not a serious factor and we hope that this survey will show that it is not, but in going



over the death returns we find that percentage of death returns due to tuberculosis range from 12½% to 25%, and this year it was 12½% of the total deaths.

There has been requested through the proper channels the following program for construction in this institution.

1. Assembly Building.
2. Building for nursery type male children to accommodate 50.
3. Building for nursery type female children to accommodate 50.
4. Building for young girls to accommodate 100.
5. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
6. Building for older men, infirmary or semi-infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
7. Building for older women, infirmary or semi-infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
8. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees, to accommodate 25.
9. Hospital facilities for female patients and female employees, to accommodate 25.
10. Additional wing to East Nurses' Home to accommodate 20.
11. Additional wing to West Nurses' Home to accommodate 20.
12. Administration Building.
13. Purchase of two plots of land in Waltham.
14. Two more school rooms.
15. Sewer facilities extension.
16. Four cottages for Officer Employees.
17. Street lighting.
18. Sprinkler system in Manual Training Building.
19. Extension of hot water lines and tunnel facilities.
20. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
21. Construction of Contagious Hospital.
22. Greenhouse.

Of the above items, I have especially stressed first the housing facilities for infirmary type older men and older women, this group accumulating in an institution which has existed since 1847.

Since this institution has at least 100 males and 100 females that would more properly classify in a building of this type and this construction, using a common expression, would kill two birds with one stone, relieving buildings already constructed that are overcrowded with the senile and sclerotic type of feeble-minded person so that we could admit the younger individuals. That the feeble-minded live perhaps longer than we have been inclined to believe, I think is brought out by the recent statistics for England by Dr. Lewis and in his estimate there are 50% adults in the survey that he has made of the feeble-minded in that country.

Our demand for the admission of children under six years of age at the present time is 69. This figure undoubtedly would be greatly increased if it were known that there were a possibility of such individuals being cared for and this, I believe, is a type of individual who really needs nursery type of care.

If we could take the younger individuals previous to their encountering the vicissitudes of life that they are incompetent to meet, it is certainly possible that the nursery type moron young individuals, male and female, with proper training and teaching would become the salvageable individual and theoretically, at least, their residence in an institution would be of shorter duration than has been our experience in the past but the fact remains that our demand and our waiting list do not contain these types of children. The demand for admission of the younger child is, as referred to in the above statement, the boy or girl who is getting into social conflicts with the community already and may be anywhere from 8 to 12 years of age. Our out-patient clinic examinations and history obtained of these individuals clearly point out to me that they are not only psychologically feeble-minded but socially feeble-minded and in many instances of psychopathic personality as well as mentally defective. Their possible salvage is limited and undoubtedly they need long periods of residence in an institution for the acquirement of habits of industry and good conduct.



I have spoken above of the psychological and the social type of feeble-minded. The social type form the group from which our applications are made for admission. This is an evidence very strong in my opinion that these individuals have complications to a clear-cut picture of mental defect and in many instances there is a psychopathic personality involved in these individuals' makeup, that is perhaps more responsible for their anti-social behavior than is their pure defect, and from this cause less salvageable or less amenable to methods of training and teaching. It is also true that a great many individuals admitted have on our first examination appeared to be quite definitely feeble-minded without the above complicating factors, who as they grow older become unusual in their behavior and conduct and emotions. In other words, they arrive at a stage where they are actually psychotic, or if not psychotic at least psychopathic in their personality make-up. There is besides a group who become definitely epileptic and we have in the institution at the present time at least 71 actual epileptics. None of these have been admitted with a knowledge of their epilepsy and most of them have acquired this condition since admission. There is a group of at least 84 that our staff has definitely pronounced as insane.

In the request for housing facilities, I have also stressed as most important construction of hospital facilities adjunct to our present infirmary and hospital for the care of acutely ill male patients and male employees, and for acutely ill female patients and female employees. They would be small units of 25 each and not necessarily increase the capacity of the institution as they should be provided as facilities purely for the care of the acutely ill. I have not requested the construction of a hospital building, my reasons being that first of all, in our location so near a large center of exceptionally fine hospital facilities, it does not seem that we could possibly compete with expertness of care or surgical technique or follow-up that is already provided in the hospital centers of Boston.

A hospital building purely as such would be difficult to administer and the classification would be difficult to arrange. In the hospital buildings constructed for institutions for the feeble-minded that I have visited, I have invariably found that these buildings were utilized for the care and housing of patients not of hospital type, neither acutely nor surgically ill and more properly classified as nursery type or infirm.

The need for an Assembly Building, I have stressed particularly. This would be an adjunct of greatest importance for our amusements, entertainments and for the educational and religious rites of our inmates. Our gymnasium at present is our only place of assembly and not over 30% of our population can at any one time attend religious functions or entertainments. Our moving pictures are almost impossible to continue because of our machines being the silent type. If movie-tone apparatus is provided, which has been requested in budget, I do not see how it could possibly be installed in our present gymnasium.

We have told about the prevention of mental defect in previous reports and mentioned specifically the procedure of sterilization which in my opinion is accredited with possibilities greater than there is any actual likelihood of its accomplishing. Yet I would like to be recorded as in favor of an authorized or legalized method of sterilization in properly selected cases. I think one idea that should be brought out very clearly in regard to the matter of sterilization is this fact that there are undoubtedly many children of feeble-minded parents but these parents are feeble-minded psychologically and not socially and it is very seldom that I encounter parents of feeble-minded children who are feeble-minded to a degree that it is at all possible to consider them as committable. The institutionalized patient, if we were forced to consider him today for sterilization, is not an individual who is going to be very likely to procreate any more of his type and sterilization certainly is not going to affect the progeny of the uncommitted psychologically feeble-minded parents.

I have not investigated our marriage laws thoroughly but I can not help but wonder if fully as much might not be accomplished in the construction of marriage laws that would be more preventive than any sterilization laws that have yet been suggested. I am sure I am quoting correctly, at the present time, the only law existing in Massachusetts regarding marriage of feeble-minded in the following:

"An insane person or an idiot shall be incapable of contracting marriage. (Chapter 207, Section 5, of the General Laws)." Of course, idiots are neither going to marry nor precreate. Legally, in Massachusetts, a marriage can be solemnized in the male at 14 and the female at 12, if consent of parents is obtained, and decree of divorce or other legal process is necessary for separation of these individuals.

Because of the accumulation of adult individuals in the institution and the necessary restriction of admission of younger individuals, our school facilities at present are being blocked by the fact that while we have an admission of males with outlet for them, we have not the facilities for admission of younger school-age girls and there is a dearth of school girl admissions. Details of this will be shown in the report from the Head Teacher.

In the fields of research the following papers have been written during the past year: "Psychoses and Mental Deficiencies — Comparisons and Relationship" and "Progress in Understanding and Control of the Feeble-minded", both by the Superintendent.

In the field of Social Service, our parole policy is continued, a detailed report of which will be shown later under a separate heading. A question that is rather serious however, and a problem that involves parole, which I think I will call particularly to your attention, is the matter of unemployment which, of course, rather complicates the placing of the individuals who we would in ordinary times feel could be in the community but there are factors in living conditions in the community that are changing and they have changed rather subtly but surely and involve particularly the placing-out of girls. The type of applicant for our girls has not changed but her methods of living have changed considerably. The house-mother or house-keeper who formerly had the greater part of her interest in the home was there the greater part of the time and could provide the supervision for our girls. Today these same applicants are living in smaller quarters and have equipped their homes with more modern conveniences, purchasing a great deal of food materials and supplies ready-cooked and with modern automatic refrigeration and heating facilities, it is not necessary that they remain in the home as constantly as formerly and we find that girls placed in such homes are not getting the amount of supervision that they formerly did, their responsibilities are greater than it is wise for them to assume and they are less protected and in more danger from contacts because they are less supervised.

I am very happy that I can report that our social service department is also cooperating with Simmons College. We have added two students this year to its quota of personnel and it is gratifying to feel that the schools for social service work are manifesting sufficient interest in the fields of mental defect to cooperate with the school in their student training.

We have continued our policy as reported last year of use for male worker and we hope that this can be further utilized and perhaps to greater advantage in a period when there is less unemployment in the community than at the present time.

In the report of the out-patient department, the psychological department has made by analysis certain findings that I think are worthy of particular note. In 516 out-patients examined, we find that one-third of the girls referred for examination have been 16 years of age or over, while 40% of the boys referred have been between 6 and 9 chronologically. These facts might be interpreted that the recognition of mental defect in girls should take place earlier or that girls do not evidence the social defects until later than boys. In this department as well as in the social service department, we have also had work done in the school by part time students. We think it would be of considerable advantage to utilize this student training if it could be provided for. It is quite clear that the laboratory facilities should be increased and psychological studies might be fostered if room and apparatus were available. There are many abnormal psychopathic and psychological factors that need investigation.

The Traveling School Clinic report will be given in detail. The demand for this work is certainly increasing and certain cities in our district are making very urgent requests for more of our time. We have had an additional unit in the field to meet the demand for a period of 4 weeks.

A total of 1,587 children were examined in the Public School Clinics.



A detailed report of the educational and industrial department will be given. The total number of pupils is smaller this year and this is a result of our inability to admit young children of school age and a greater number of those in the institution, of course, are reaching the limit of their possible school or academic attainments. We are continuing our work with non-reader group and we are working with a group of either non-readers or very slow readers amounting to 30.

With the addition of a teacher to our force, which occurred last year, we are able to spend part of one teacher's time with the children who are so physically afflicted that they could not come to regular class rooms.

In the Industrial Department 51,211 pieces were manufactured or produced, at a value of \$32,166.79.

It is gratifying to me that the funds of the Corporation are growing that we may all the sooner realize our ambition of a reasonably large sum of money for research work and this is in accord with a policy of the Trustees and so voted by them in the previous year. Many subjects come to our mind that require investigation and there is much that we should know about the etiology of mental defect that remains unknown.

There is much in the etiology of mental defect that is assumed to be true but without proof. The controversy between the eugenists and the environmentalists can only be settled by added knowledge to our present armament of facts. At present we are doing our utmost to follow up the progeny of known feeble-minded individuals. We are also attempting to determine by means of follow-up through social service the outcome of children and young adults in whom we have predicted the development of psychosis and delinquency with the hope that we might establish more certain criterions regarding symptomatology and what symptomatology is benign and what is malignant, in early childhood, in the fields of behavior, conduct, anti-social reactions and the like. In fact, the field for research work is so unlimited that it is futile to attempt in any report of this kind an itemization of our fields for investigation.

#### *Social Service Department:*

During the past year, the Head Social Worker, Miss Ruth A. Gegenheimer, reports that the Social Service Department has been active along the usual lines, but there have been several new developments in the work and changes in the staff. One worker resigned and two workers were appointed. Three students were utilized for field work training.

The appointment of two full time assistants has released the head social worker from routine work so that she will have more time to devote to planning the activities of the department, both routine and new, and has also given time for the training of students. The latter development is an experiment for the current college year, but seems to be a step in the right direction as it had become increasingly evident that there was a lack of interest on the part of social workers in general in the field of mental deficiency. To overcome this and also provide the future with social workers who would be interested in this branch of psychiatry, training should be given in the State Schools where the student social worker will have actual contact with the mentally deficient, not only as they are dealt with in the institution but in the community as well.

Due to the adjustment of new workers and the problem of student training, the work of the department has not been on a smooth running basis. However, plans for the coming year are gradually getting into shape so that the next year should show some definite results. Nevertheless, we have had a slight increase in the number of cases handled. The total number of cases dealt with was 740. This includes 73 patients on parole; 1 patient automatically discharged from escape on parole; 19 patients discharged from parole in previous years; 50 investigations of home and social conditions prior to visit, parole or discharge of patients in the institution; 88 research cases; 485 histories taken at the weekly out-patient clinic; 3 histories in the community; and 21 miscellaneous cases. In addition to cases which dealt with patients, 30 investigations were made of applications for the employment of a boy or girl. A total of 930 visits in the community was made to

patients paroled, discharged or on visit, and to relatives, friends, social agencies and other interested persons.

A survey of the parole work for the year shows little change from the previous year. A total of 74 patients was on parole, and of this number 7 boys and 7 girls were discharged, 1 boy was discharged from escape, 1 boy and 5 girls were returned to the School, and 2 girls are now on escape. This leaves a total of 51 now on parole — 19 boys and 32 girls. In addition one boy returned temporarily as his employer could not afford to pay him through the slack winter months but took him back in the spring. Another boy found work in Rhode Island without obtaining our approval first, so was placed on escape, but at our suggestion returned to Boston and was again placed on parole. In the case of the returns who remained in the institution, one girl came back because of the need of continued medical treatment, one girl because her employer could not keep her longer, and the others because of poor adjustment in the community. Practically all of the discharges from parole were made because an adjustment suitable to the patient's mentality seemed to have been made, or relatives wished to assume responsibility. Several of the returned paroles may have another trial later. As in the past, the majority of the girls paroled were placed in domestic work and the boys as helpers on farms.

In considering the trend of parole work as it is carried on in the institution, and comparing it with the objectives and the early results obtained after the passage of the parole law in 1922, it seems advisable to note that a gradual but radical change has come about in the work. Ten years ago, work was plentiful, wages were good, and we had a large number of boys and girls in the school who were ready for community life if given careful supervision. At the present time we find work unsteady and exceedingly scarce for boys, wages scarcely covering living expenses, our list for patients ready for parole growing shorter, and even the homes and farms of the average type in which we placed our paroles have undergone an internal change. We seldom find the mother of the modern household who can give the twenty-four hour supervision to our girls which we formerly expected and demanded. Instead of staying at home to cook, sew and personally attend to household activities, we have an alert, business-like mother who plans the running of the home with the aid of modern conveniences, who does not need to do the drudgery of the past, but has many outside interests in which she takes an active part. Consequently, the maid is expected to share the responsibility of the children's care and is often left alone with them or with practically no supervision for herself. Likewise, with the boy who formerly led a more or less simple type of existence in a farm home, we now have to plan for him to lead a somewhat urban life. The telephone, automobile, radio and community activities have taken the interests of the farmer's family out of the small locality into a much broader life. Furthermore, when we consider the type of patient who is ready for parole another change has taken place. The well-behaved, non-delinquent defective who received the most benefit from the school training has always been the first to return to the community, leaving behind the disciplinary, sex and behavior problems who needed a longer period in the school. At present, the community cares for many of the better types of defectives in its special classes, and urges for admission the defective who exhibits the most anti-social traits and conduct, and who requires long institutional training before he can return to live in the community, if at all. This naturally affects the available material for parole, both as to quantity and quality. However, although the prospects at times seem somewhat discouraging, every case which can be salvaged is worth all our efforts.

In the report of the last two years, the need of extending the parole work with our boys was mentioned and the suggestion made that the addition of a male worker to the social service staff might help to solve some of the problems along this line. It has not been possible to carry out either plan, but nevertheless some further study of the problem has been made. In May it was decided to utilize the available facilities to search for employment opportunities for our boys who were not suitable for farm work, but were ready for parole, and to check up more closely on the activities of certain boys already outside. For this purpose it was arranged that a male employee of the school who was familiar with the work of the older boys in the institution should give one day a week to this work under the direction



of the head social worker. For three months, this plan was carried out. He visited employment agencies, factories, shops, stores, etc., for the purpose of finding employment suited to the mentality and abilities of our boys, and in some cases a boy went with him to apply in person for work. It was perhaps unfortunate that the employment situation and business depression made it practically impossible to sell our boys to the prospective employers, but nevertheless we felt the experiment was worth a trial, if only to prove to the boys themselves that prospects outside the school were exceedingly poor, and that we had them in mind for placement when the opportunity came. In spite of failure in this direction, we felt that the visits of a male worker in the places of employment and boarding homes of other boys were a real help in checking up their activities.

One of the new developments in the department this year was a definite beginning of research work along several lines. Two types of cases have been selected by physicians for research, and one for study by the social workers. We assisted in the first medical study with investigation of a few cases last year, but the work has been carried on more extensively this year. It consists of locating the legitimate and illegitimate children of our female patients and arranging for a mental examination. The second medical study has barely been started but will require considerable serious, painstaking work on the part of a social worker who has some knowledge and experience with mental disease. It consists of follow-up of all out-patients in our weekly clinic who have had a diagnosis of active or possible future psychosis. As the study includes all cases from the beginning of the clinic in 1914 and is continuous, we have at present 434 cases on the list and nearly every week several more are added. The last research study is a follow-up and analysis of the cases of all patients who have been discharged from parole since the passage of the parole law. It seems quite important to develop our work along research lines in order that we may have a share in the mental hygiene program and possible prevention of mental defect.

#### *Psychological Department:*

During the past year the routine work of the Psychological Department, under Miss Catherine E. Chipman, Psychologist, has been carried on under the same policy as heretofore, and a total of 1,333 examinations has been made; of these, 93 have been admission studies, 724 routine re-examinations of house patients, and 516 out-patient examinations.

In regard to the admissions of the past year, inspection of psychological records shows that consideration of the intelligence quotient alone is not sufficient, for while the majority of admissions have been of moron grade, their chronological ages have been so low, particularly in the case of the boys, that the corresponding mental age precludes the possibility of academic, social, or industrial efficiency. To be more specific, 72% of the boys admitted during the year have been thirteen years of age or less, and with the average I. Q. lying between 50 and 60, the mental age of these individuals has been no better than 6 or 7. A defective child with a mental age of 6 has capacity for the mere beginnings of school work, and in personal supervision requires a large amount of individual attention. The number of such children in the institution seems to be increasing, and the psychological statistics alone would seem to indicate that they should be cared for at home and in the special classes, but the histories of nearly all the cases under consideration show the existence of some social problem which complicates the primary fact of mental defect to such an extent that community care is impossible.

The distribution of population according to mental diagnosis should be studied not only for the total enrollment, but for the institution proper and the farm colony, considered individually. From any of these approaches, the most self-evident fact is the preponderance of imbeciles. In the colony alone, they make up 79% of the population, and within the parent institution, 57% of the patients have an I. Q. which is less than 50. Furthermore, the number of moron and borderline cases combined, barely equals the number of imbeciles considered alone, and when the idiots are added to the group below 50 I. Q., the proportion of incompetent and more or less helpless patients is dangerously large. In actual figures, the psychological index shows for the institution proper, 17.5% idiots, 39.7% imbeciles,

and 42.7% morons: for the farm colony, 2% idiots, 77% imbeciles and 21% morons. For the entire population, the index shows 15% idiots, 47% imbeciles and 38% morons — which represent an increase in imbeciles of 2% over the preceding year.

Of the 516 out-patients examined, there have been 291 males and 225 females, with findings very similar to those reported in previous years. The range in chronological age for both sexes is from less than one year to forty-odd, and they range in mental age from three months through thirteen years. The type of case presented differs greatly, however, for one-third of the girls referred for examination have been sixteen or over, while nearly 40% of the boys have been between 6 and 9 chronologically. These facts show once more the great need for the early realization of mental and social deficiency in girls.

For both boys and girls the range and distribution of I. Q. is essentially the same, with the majority of the cases falling in the moron and borderline groups — 58% for the boys and 56% for the girls. This being so, the greater frequency of higher mental ages among the girls is an indication not of greater incidence of high grade individuals, but of the fact that the feeble-minded girl remains in the community without detection longer than does a defective boy of equal potentiality. It also suggests that the adolescent, well-disposed feeble-minded boy makes an easier adjustment to community life, for it is relatively infrequently that a boy of this age is referred to the clinic for the first time.

During the summer the department has tried the experiment of giving an advanced student in psychology opportunity for part-time, volunteer work at the institution. The experiment seems to have been a real success and worthy of repetition, though lack of accommodation for psychometric work is a distinct handicap. The use of clinical psychology in an institution for mental defectives presents a different problem from that encountered in the mental hospitals, and at present there are no adequate means of bringing students into contact with it.

The research of the department for the past year has been limited to assisting the Superintendent in the preparation of a paper on the relationship between the psychoses and mental deficiency, and some experimental work with the Good-enough scale for the measurement of intelligence by drawings. This is not an indication of a lack of problems worthy of investigation, for they are many — the age of onset of senility in the feeble-minded, the study of non-readers, the defective delinquent contrasted with the case of uncomplicated mental defect — to mention only a few, but the possibilities for psychological study can be enormously limited by lack of adequate facilities for research. Clinical psychology can advance no further by recording responses to linguistic tests of the pencil-and-paper type or by observing reactions to the various non-verbal tests; any progress must be made through study of the fundamental neurological bases of behavior and this is absolutely impossible without more extensive laboratory facilities.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department.*

Miss Mildred F. Brazier, the Head Teacher, reports that there are at present 288 children enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows:

Kindergarten	.	.	.	.	46
Grade I	.	.	.	.	87
Grade II	.	.	.	.	52
Grade III	.	.	.	.	45
Grade IV	.	.	.	.	48
Above Grade IV	.	.	.	.	10

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288

This enrollment is the smallest for some years. In June 59 children were graduated from school, having reached the limit of their possibilities academically, and only 28 new children have been entered in grade classes since that time.

The teaching staff is made up as follows: one head teacher, one kindergartner, seven grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part-time), and three sense training teachers.

The work with non-readers and slow readers continues, 30 children at present

receiving help. This work has been very successful; most of our original class are now able to keep up with the regular work of their grade. A new class in academic work has been organized at the Infirmary. One of the grade teachers is spending an hour a day with crippled children or those physically unable to attend regular classes. These boys are most grateful and enthusiastic. We have also started typewriting with some of the older girls, who are showing much interest.

We have had many visitors during the year — not only groups from colleges and schools, but also individual teachers and students who are interested in our methods.

Three hundred and ninety-eight children are enrolled in the Physical Training Department. A demonstration of gymnastic work is held each month, and at this time the work of classes graded from beginners to adults is shown. This not only provides entertainment for the other patients, but also gives pleasure and pride of achievement to those taking part.

The music teacher conducts chorus singing with 410 pupils, including groups of school children, girls' and boys' glee clubs, and chorus for older girls. A concert and community sing, in which a gratifying interest is shown by the children, is held once each month, and a demonstration by band, orchestra, gymnastic, and singing classes is given on the lawn at the end of the school year. There are at present 18 girls in the senior orchestra, 18 girls in the junior orchestra, 22 boys in the band, and other pupils in training. A toy orchestra is made up of 35 kindergarten and low first grade boys and girls.

There are now 150 girls enrolled in the Domestic Science Department, in classes grading from little second grade girls who are learning the simplest elements of home-making, to adult classes of girls who can prepare a meal with but little supervision. During the year, these girls served tea to physicians and new employees three times; made cakes and candies for 24 parties; canned 312 quarts of rhubarb; 340 gallons of spinach, 418 quarts of pickle and preserves, 58 large tumblers and 621 individual glasses of jelly.

In the three Sense Training Departments, 234 children are enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for those who are physically unable to attend regular classes.

During the past year, the teachers have held Social Hour one evening each week at the dormitories, have had games with large groups of children on holiday mornings, and have held Sunday School for the Protestant children each Sunday morning. Three Sunday School concerts were given during the year — at Easter, Christmas, and Thanksgiving. Several plays were given by the school children under the direction of the teachers. These are much enjoyed by all the patients, but with our inadequate stage and seating facilities, it is impossible to present entertainments so that they can be seen and heard well by the entire audience.

In the Girls' Manual Training Department, 215 girls are enrolled. There are 111 girls in the N.N.W. Industrial Department, 64 girls have received instruction in the Knitting Room, and 40 girls in the power sewing room. A voluntary evening class with an enrollment of 68 was held at the N.N.W. Industrial Room, and such a class has just been instituted at the Girls' Manual.

In the Boys' Manual Training Department, 169 boys are enrolled. There are 92 boys in the Elementary Manual Training classes for younger boys of from 2 to 6 year mentality. The new barber shop has been very successful. As a new industry, we have started the making of willow baskets from willow grown in the Institution. This is only an infant industry, but we shall expand during the year.

From May until the last of October, most of the boys and girls in the Industrial Departments worked out of doors with their instructors, helping with the weeding, pruning, harvesting of vegetables, apple picking, cherry picking, and work at the Canning Plant. The N.N.W Industrial classes again most successfully cared for the institution garden.

In the boys' manual, the following work was done: Brooms, 451; scrub and flesh brushes, 3,366; long handled tampico brushes, 312; twisted wire brushes, 180; willow baskets, 12; coir yarn and braid mats, 18; shoes repaired, 10,770; hair cuts, 9,663; shaves, 8,394; shampoos, 134; new mattresses, 322; mattresses re-tufted, 240; new pillows, 15; pillows renovated, 299; beds repaired, 44; fur-



niture repaired, 1,082 articles, chairs, stools, wheel-chairs, etc.; other articles repaired, 709, settees, brushes, boxes, toys, etc.; tables refinished, 9; new articles of furniture, 61; toys made, 428; boxes, bread boards, etc., 45; coat hangers, 642; rope rubbers covered, 124; obstacle golf sets, 2; brushes backs, 3,366; articles of furniture painted, 406; articles of furniture marked, 101; toys painted, 400; signs painted, 3; desks varnished, 153; step-ladders, coat-racks, blocks, curtain rings, etc., painted, 478; weaving, towel and napkin material, 2,948 yards; weaving, rug material, 153 yards; scissors sharpened, 235 pairs; knives sharpened, 1,561; and chairs cane seated, 53

In the North Northwest Industrial the following articles were made: Weaving, towel and napkin material, 2,634 yards; weaving, rug material, 52 yards; fancy weaving, 162 yards; embroidery, center pieces, scarfs, crewel work, etc., 226 articles; crocheting, 265 yards lace, 20 medallions, 1 panel and 1 center piece; iron holders, 108; garments made, 6; scrap books, 25; pictures cuts, 3,455; fancy pillows, 11; hooked rugs, 1; dolls' dresses, 22; bandages rolled, 11,822; net bags, 50; portieres, 1 pair; screens covered, 4; and boxes covered, 7.

In the Girls' Industrial Department, the following work was done: Weaving, towel and napkin material, 1,176 yards, rugs, 194 yards and fancy weaving, 14½ yards; embroidery, runners, rugs, doilies, pillow bags, 120 articles; knitting, scarfs, face cloths, wraps, sweaters, 20 articles; crocheting, berets, centre pieces, slippers, yokes, etc., 66 articles; baskets, 24; baskets mended, 4; iron holders, 164; garter tips, 276 dozen; garments made, 16; scrap books, 11; pictures cuts, 7,000; hooked rugs and other hooked articles, 7; braided rugs, 1; dolls dressed, 8; picture puzzles cut, 2; net bags, 6; rugs cut, 43 bags; rags sewed, 6,975 yards; costumes, 17; pillow lace, 2 yards; baseball banners, 13; pillows made and stuffed, 14; miscellaneous, tapestry bags, gym. ties, chair seats, painted screen, lamp shades, book ends, decorated boxes, spool knit balls, etc., 156 articles; sweaters mended, 30; stockings, 6,742 pairs; baseball stockings, 20 pairs, caps, 526; mittens, 44; sweaters, 3; and articles made in Sewing Room, 14,559.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$32,166.79.

#### *Waverley Out-Patient Clinic.*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 523 patients. New patients, first visit, 446 and return visits, 77.

These 523 patients were diagnosed as follows: feeble-minded, 340; dull, 63; borderline, 61; deferred, 17; normal, 23, and psychotic, 19.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect we also found questions of epilepsy, 27; cretin, 3; mongoloid, 25; endocrine, 10; psychosis, 63; syphilis, 12; microcephalus, 7; hydrocephalus, 4; rachitis, 1; encephalitis, 1; defective delinquents, 6; organic brain and other nervous diseases, 25; deaf and dumb, 1 and blind, 1.

In a total of 523 cases examined in our out-patient clinic, 19 actually were psychotic and 63 potentially psychotic.

From the above figures, it is obvious that this clinic serves its purpose to the community, the courts, social service agencies and welfare societies, and is of great interest to the staff and Superintendent for it gives us a closer contact with the problems encountered in the community than we can otherwise possibly conceive.

#### *Traveling School Clinic.*

The traveling school clinic, under Esther S. B. Woodward, M.D., the Psychiatrist, has been working in the field during the year, as usual.

The number of weeks in the field has been 46, 42 for the regular unit and 4 weeks time given by an additional unit from the Staff of the School. This was given at the very urgent request of certain cities, which found that the time previously asked for and allotted was not sufficient.

We have had no new territory assigned. We visited 26 cities and towns. Our district includes 41. It is not usually necessary to visit the smaller towns every year. Our schedule is always completed early in the fall and we have reservations for any vacancies which may occur.

The work is increasingly interesting as we become better acquainted with our territory. While we have no personnel for follow-up work, we do enquire for and



record briefly the where-abouts and progress of quite a proportion of those examined. We are conscious that the clinic is of real use and benefit to the schools and the children.

Again, the work is increasingly difficult because we see a larger number of border-line children who are greater problems in school than the feeble-minded. It is less easy to plan and carry out a program for the border-line group. Not infrequently, we are obliged to decline to examine a child who is a problem but who presents little or no evidence of retardation in school accomplishment.

The following cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Dartmouth, Dennis, Falmouth, Fall River, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Mashpee, Nantucket, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown, Westport, Worcester and Yarmouth.

The total number of children examined was 1,587. Of these, 189 were second examinations, 28 were third examinations, and 1,370 were first examinations.

The diagnoses of these 1,587 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 752; Borderline, 544; dull, 179; average intelligence, 44; and deferred, 68.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: cardiac, 6; chorea, 2; dementia praecox, 9; emotional instability, 7; endocrine imbalance, 47; eneuresis, 7; post-encephalitis, 3; epilepsy, 17; post-poliomyelitis, 1; spastic paralysis, 8; syphilis, 1; tuberculosis, 21; psychoneurosis, 19; psychopathic personality, 17; possible psychosis, 16; mongoloid imbecile, 5; potential delinquent, 48; defective delinquent, 22 and sex problem, 2.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 775; throat clinic, 451; eye clinic, 283; ear clinic, 67; nutritional Underweight, 475; posture training, 87; and fresh air classes, 1. Medical care in clinics or from family physician, whenever indicated.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class, 1,075; coaching or ungraded class, 188; exclude from school, 30; institutional care now, 124; institutional care eventually, 61; mental hygiene clinic, 21; speech training, 42; allow to go to work, 27; and continue in regular grades, 233.

The towns and cities visited and number of children examined at each place were as follows: Acushnet, 12; Barnstable, 52; Bourne, 1; Brewster, 4; Dartmouth, 44; Dennis, 6; Falmouth, 34; Fall River, 248; Gloucester, 39; Lawrence, 45; Lowell, 28; Lynn, 89; Mashpee, 2; Nantucket, 27; New Bedford, 229; Provincetown, 36; Revere, 188; Salem, 62; Sandwich, 8; Somerset, 33; Swansea 6; Waltham, 49; Watertown, 46; Westport, 14; Worcester, 307; and Yarmouth 8.

### *Clinical Teaching.*

There were 31 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Salem Normal School, Framingham Normal School, Fitchburg Normal School, Boston University, Harvard University, Sargent School, Wellesley College, Babson's Institute, Lesley School, Emerson College of Oratory, Middlesex College, of Medicine and Surgery, Simmons College, Massachusetts General Hospital Nurses, McLean Hospital Nurses, Malden Hospital Nurses, a Physicians' Clinic from the other Institutions under the Department of Mental Diseases, and lectures by the Superintendent in the University Extension Courses.

*Official Visitors:* 21 States and 8 foreign countries.

During the past year we have had visitors from Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin; and from the following foreign countries, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, India, Japan, South Africa, and from four provinces in Canada, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

### *Amusements:*

We have continued the organization of Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America

At the present time there are in this troop 13 Scouts and 8 probationers. This troop was started the last day of November, 1928. The advantage of the use of Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bourne on Cape Cod, was again available to us through the courtesy of Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook of Waltham, and most satisfactory results from the standpoint of morale of the boys were observed.

The Girls' Social Club has had a successful year and has proved very helpful in promoting sociability, teaching something useful and furnishing an incentive for good conduct.

The girls have made an earnest effort to secure the club pins which are presented to them when they have received a sufficient number of credits for good conduct and twenty members have already earned their pins. There are now forty-four members. The educational activities during the year were short essays on American history written by members of the Club; a study of current events; instruction and practice in hospital bed making; instruction and practice in bandaging; and instruction in first aid and simple remedies. The recreational activities consisted of plays and entertainments given by the members; dances; progressive card parties, stereopticon and reflectoscope pictures; and community singing.

We have had as usual our weekly moving pictures, dances and regular baseball games for the patients. Several times, the baseball players went to Boston to see league games, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston teams.

During the winter months, we had parties in the different houses and the regular entertainments during the holiday season at Christmas.

Added play-ground equipment has been provided for West Building, Girls' Dormitory, Boys' Dormitory and Templeton Colony, including slides and merry-go-rounds.

#### *Farm Products:*

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$98,209.55.

Our farm production has been as follows: Asparagus, 3,650 lbs.; beets, 196,089 lbs.; beet greens, 13,378 lbs.; dry beans, 12,322 lbs.; shell beans, 1,474 lbs.; string beans, 36,165 lbs.; broccoli, 1,168 lbs.; cabbage, 154,426 lbs.; carrots, 358,222 lbs.; cauliflower, 2,452 lbs.; celery, 672 lbs.; swiss chard, 16,438 lbs.; sweet corn, 60,859 lbs.; cucumbers, 43,811 lbs.; dandelions, 1,542 lbs.; egg plant, 1,947 lbs.; lettuce, 25,617 lbs.; onions, 102,968 lbs.; parsley, 60 lbs.; parsnips, 26,202 lbs.; green peas, 3,834 lbs.; peppers, 2,106 lbs.; pumpkin, 29,844 lbs.; radishes, 13,976 lbs.; rhubarb, 8,283 lbs.; spinach, 32,004 lbs.; summer squash, 22,047 lbs.; winter squash, 127,038 lbs.; tomatoes, 114,395 lbs.; turnips, 315,208 lbs.; turnip greens, 210 lbs.; potatoes, 478,347 lbs.; apples, first, 183,019 lbs.; apples, seconds, 109,041 lbs.; crab apples, 6,939 lbs.; blackberries, 304 lbs.; blueberries, 1,128 lbs.; raspberries, 1,351 lbs.; strawberries, 873 lbs.; peaches, 48 lbs.; pears, 2,251 lbs.; plums, 185 lbs.; quince, 38 lbs.; cherries, 355 lbs.; fodder corn, 28,554 lbs.; green-feed, 174,305 lbs.; mangels, 42,550 lbs.; ensilage, 85 tons; hay, 141 tons; ice, 358 tons; beef, 7,618 lbs.; pork, 9,012 lbs.; and milk, 397,665 quarts.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,910.99 tons, of which 1,264.28 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 142,208 feet.

An unusually satisfactory crop was obtained. In one acre at Templeton Colony, there were 468 bushels of potatoes. In another acre at the Colony, there were 1,150 bushels of carrots, and in a third acre at the Colony, there were 735 bushels of onions. The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 2,492 barrels.

We have continued our work of testing the presence and elimination of the disease known as abortion in cattle and repeated tests for elimination and segregation of positive cases of the bacillus of Bang determined by blood test by the Division of Animal Industry, in which Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the department, and Dr. Harrie E. Pierce have been very cooperative. We have at present a herd of young stock at Eliot Farm at Templeton Colony that is negative. The main herd of adult cattle at Waverley is negative and there remains but a small herd of positive cattle at the Farm House Colony at Templeton Colony. All of our cattle

have been tested for tuberculosis and we have an accredited herd both at Waverley and at Templeton Colony free from tuberculosis.

*Canning:* — 18,130 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 13,958.35 gallons in 1929.

#### *Special Appropriations:*

In the special appropriations of the ten year program formulated, the following progress has been made since the last report:

New storehouse is complete and partially occupied.

New kitchen and dining room building is two-thirds constructed.

Garage is built and occupied.

Foundations are being built for new shop building.

Plans are under way on remodelling of rear of Administration Building.

Baldwin land has been purchased.

Additional laundry machinery is purchased but not yet installed.

Added electrical equipment is in process of construction.

#### *Construction:*

The following major projects have been done during the past year.

Terrazzo floor in North North West Building Hall.

Cement area at West Building.

New electric light line, with conduit line with cement base under ground from Hospital to School House.

New road entrance from Trapelo Road to Administration Building.

Eliot House at Colony completed and occupied by employees.

Gas line connected for cooking in New Service Building, and Domestic Science Room.

Equipment for a complete physiotherapy has been obtained and is in process of installation. Added equipment to our X-ray has brought our facilities to a satisfactory standard of efficiency. We have utilized already some of our physiotherapy equipment for seven months and treated 624 patients, and in the same seven months, we have given 355 X-ray Treatments. For diagnostic purposes we have taken 348 X-ray films and in our Tuberculosis Survey, we have taken approximately 1,886 films.

#### *Staff Changes:*

Dr. Charles S. Woodall was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent on June 1st, 1930.

Dr. Fred Vere Dowling was appointed to the staff of this institution on January 13, 1930, as Assistant Physician.

#### *Current Expenditures:*

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$621,982.09 for maintenance; on account of special appropriations, \$163,120.27; the average number of patients was 1654.91, and the per capita cost weekly \$7.20.

In spite of the burdens that are placed upon us and my rather pessimistic report as to our equipment compared to our needs, I actually feel very optimistic in regard to our future and I think that we have reason to feel optimistic because of the facts that are presented in this report. I am certain that it is an optimistic omen that we no longer have to spend so much time in demonstrating the size of problem of actual numbers of mental defectives that require care and attention, that we have a waiting list almost equal to the present capacity of the institution is no longer disputed but is recognized; that the community can provide in the way of community care for a great many feeble-minded is also recognized. Greater facilities for their care are being added as shown in our increased demand for examination. Facilities are now available in the public schools for special class provision. New interest is exhibited in the provision for special class teachers in our Normal Schools. University Extension Courses are now provided for teachers engaged in instructing backward children in the community.







OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Kitchen and dining room	Chap. 115, 1930	\$150,000.00	\$46,751.50	\$46,751.50	\$103,248.50
Employees' quarters....	Chap. 115, 1930	40,000.00	—	—	40,000.00
Building for mechanical Work.....	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	3,938.56	3,938.56	6,061.44
Equipment for Storehouse.....	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	8,812.24	8,812.24	1,187.76
Power equipment.....	Chap. 115, 1930	21,000.00	7,381.95	7,381.95	13,618.05
Purchase of certain land 1930.....	Chap. 115, 1930	25,500.00	25,049.64	25,049.64	450.36
Laundry machinery 1930	Chap. 115, 1930	10,000.00	—	—	10,000.00
Storehouse and refrigeration.....	Chap. 146, 1929	80,000.00	64,315.53	74,884.44	5,115.56
Garage.....	Chap. 146, 1929	7,500.00	6,160.65	6,500.33	999.67
Extension of hot water line.....	Chap. 146, 1929	12,500.00	710.20	710.20	11,789.80
Equipment for school rooms.....	Chap. 146, 1929	1,500.00	—	1,351.24	148.76
Additional laundry machinery.....	Chap. 146, 1929	9,210.00	—	9,158.63	51.37
Certain land, 1926 and 1928.....	Chap. 398, 1926	16,000.00	—	15,086.30	913.70
School house addition...	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	—	24,773.56	226.44
Elec. light and power at Templeton.....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	—	12,997.50	2.50*
Side track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	25,000.00	—	22,000.00	3,000.00
		\$456,210.00	\$163,120.27	\$259,396.09	\$196,813.91

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with \*)..... \$2.50  
 Balance carried to next year..... 196,811.41

Total as above..... \$196,813.91

#### PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been, 1,654.91.

Total cost of maintenance, \$621,982.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.2277.

Receipt from sales, \$1,948.35.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0225.

All other institution receipts, \$24,953.00.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.3126.

Net weekly per capita \$6.9151.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

## VALUATION

November 30, 1930

#### Real Estate

Land, 2,037.19 acres..... \$138,861.00  
 Buildings..... 1,416,463.31  
 \$1,555,324.31

#### Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses..... \$5,118.04  
 Food..... 40,250.80  
 Clothing and materials..... 28,701.90  
 Furnishings and household supplies..... 155,403.07  
 Medical and general care..... 28,793.37  
 Heat, light and power..... 7,024.29  
 Farm..... 59,838.57  
 Garage, stables and grounds..... 10,148.28  
 Repairs..... 9,310.19  
 \$344,588.51

#### Summary

Real estate..... \$1,555,324.31  
 Personal property..... 344,588.51  
 \$1,899,912.82

## WALTER E FERNALD STATE SCHCOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1930

*Cash Statement*

Balance on hand December 1, 1929..... \$1,960.21

*Receipts*

Income from invested funds..... \$3,225.00

Less:

Accrued interest paid on bonds purchased.....\$11.86

Accrued interest received on bonds purchased..... .42

11.44

\$3,213.56

Interest on deposits..... 13.58

\$5,187.35

*Payments*

Auditor..... \$25.00

Rent of Safe Deposit Box..... 10.00

Personal services..... 555.84

Photographs..... 4.50

Printing..... 140.31

Pamphlets..... 12.35

Funeral flowers..... 25.00

Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 American Telephone & Telegraph Company

Bond 5s 1965..... \$995.00

\$1,000.00 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company Bond, 4s 1958..... 937.50

\$1,000.00 Northern States Power Company Bond

5 1/2s 1950..... 1,010.00

2,942.50

\$3,715.50

Balance on hand November 30, 1930..... 1,471.85

\$5,187.35

## STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1930

		<i>Securities</i>		<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
1	\$1,000.00	5%	American Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	1965	1,000.00	995.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Appalachian Power Company.....	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	\$1,000.00	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	1952	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Iowa Railway and Light Company.....	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Lincoln Mortgage Title Guarantee Co.....	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
1	\$1,000.00	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1949	1,000.00	1,037.50
4	\$1,000.00	5 1/2%	Northern States Power Company.....	1950	4,000.00	4,115.00
3	\$1,000.00	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	1933	3,000.00	3,045.00
12	\$100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company, Stock...		1,200.00	3,600.00
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Wisconsin, Union Power & Light Company...	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00

\$69,200.00 \$66,568.95

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company..... 1,471.85

## Real Estate (Land at Templeton):

Cowich.....	\$350.00	
Dyer.....	800.00	
Norcross.....	1,250.00	
Thompson.....	300.00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$70,740.80

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

*Treasurer.**To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1930.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. No securities were sold during the year. The following securities were purchased.

1 \$1,000.00 Bond Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

1 \$1,000.00 Bond Northern States Power Company

1 \$1,000.00 Bond American Telephone & Telegraph Company

The income on investments was verified, and with the exception of \$82.50, interest accrued on the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company due in November which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for. The Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company is in process of liquidation and three \$1,000.00 bonds held by the treasurer had been turned over to the protective committee for which a proper voucher from Harris Forbes and Company was on file.

The following statement is hereto appended

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1930

## Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1929:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,960.21	
Investments at par.....	66,200.00	
		<hr/>
		\$68,160.21

## Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,225.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	13.58	
Accrued interest on American Telephone & Telegraph Company Bond purchased.....	.42	
		<hr/>
		3,239.00
Increase in par value of securities.....		3,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$74,399.21

## General expenditures

\$773.00

## Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 American Telephone and Telegraph Company Bonds.....	\$995.00	
\$1,000.00 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Bonds.....	937.50	
\$1,000.00 Northern States Power Company Bonds.....	1,010.00	

	2,942.50
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....	11.86
Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1930:	
Cash on deposit.....	\$1,471.85
Investments at par .....	69,200.00
	70,671.85
	\$74,399.21

*Assets*

Cash.....	\$1,471.85
Securities at cost.....	66,568.95
Real estate — Land at Templeton.....	2,700.00
	70,740.80

*Liabilities*

Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation Balancing Account.....	\$70,740.80
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The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,

December 9, 1930.

*Auditor.*

December 9, 1930.

Suffolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HARRIS PATON,

*Notary Public.*

## STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED,  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of *opening* as an institution for feeble-minded, 1847.

2. Type of institution: State.

3. Institution plant:

  Value of institution property:

    Real estate including buildings.....\$1,555,324.31

    Personal property.....344,588.51

Total acreage of main institution property.....\$1,899,912.82

  Total owned, 188.79 acres.

  Colonies, owned, number total acreage, 1,848.4 acres.

  Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48 acres.

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	—	8	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	40	124	164	—	—	—
All others.....	62	55	117	2	2	4
Total officers and employees.....	109	234	343	2	2	4



5. Census of patient population at end of year  
In institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feebleminded (not epileptic).....	952	592	1,544	20	8	28
Feebleminded epileptics.....	36	38	74	1	3	4
Others: I. Q. .75 and over.....	19	7	26	2	1	3
Total.....	1007	637	1644	33	12	35
Enrolled but Absent from Institution <sup>1</sup>						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	19	32	51	-	-	-
On visit.....	41	16	57	-	-	-
On escape (not paroled).....	9	2	11	-	-	-
Total.....	69	50	119	-	-	-
Grand Total.....	1076	687	1763	23	12	35

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year..... M. 1015 F. 640 T. 1655  
<sup>1</sup>Includes 2 male patients with I. Q. over .75 and 2 female patients.

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3. (a). *Movement of Feebleminded<sup>1</sup> Population.*

For year beginning October 1, 1929 and ending September 30, 1930.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feebleminded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	991	647	1638
Away from institution.....	67	51	118
Total.....	1058	698	1756
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions.....	64	27	91
Readmissions.....	5	-	5
Transfers from other institutions for feebleminded.....	-	3	3
Total received during year.....	69	30	99
3. Total on books during year.....	1127	728	1855
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	54	24	78
5. Transfers to other institutions for feebleminded within state.....	-	2	2
6. Died during year.....	10	7	17
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	64	33	97
8. Feebleminded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1009	641	1650
Away from institution.....	67	48	115
Actual cards.....	1076	689	1765
Total.....	1063	695	1758

<sup>1</sup>Any patients with epilepsy who are not feebleminded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b. This table includes as Feebleminded all cases with I. Q. under .75.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1024	654	1678
Away from institution.....	69	51	120
Total.....	1093	705	1798
2. Received during year.....	73	31	104
3. Total on books during year.....	1166	736	1902
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	57	28	85
To all other institutions.....	-	2	2
Died.....	10	7	17
Total.....	67	37	104
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1030	649	1679
Away from institution.....	69	50	119
Total.....	1099	699	1798

Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feebleminded at beginning of statistical year have been given a classification of not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients not mentally defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feebleminded group by the end of institution year.

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE:—Table 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1930, and refer to the feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	12	6	18	11	6	17	1	—	1
Imbecile.....	9	5	14	8	5	13	1	—	1
Moron.....	48	16	64	45	16	61	3	—	3
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	69	27	96	64	27	91	5	—	5

<sup>1</sup>Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	59	27	86	25	26	21	14	14	11
Canada <sup>1</sup> .....	4	—	4	12	13	9	5	5	1
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	3	6	3	2	3	2
Italy.....	1	—	1	11	11	11	1	2	1
Portugal.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Russia.....	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	1
Sweden.....	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other countries.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	5	1	—	4	2	1
Total.....	64	27	91	64	64	50	27	27	17

<sup>1</sup>Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	59	27	86
Citizens by naturalization.....	—	—	—
Aliens.....	4	—	4
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	—	1
Total.....	64	27	91

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	23	6	29	8	2	10	2	3	5	13	1	14
10 to 14 years.....	31	10	41	1	1	2	5	1	6	25	8	33
15 to 19 years.....	7	6	13	1	2	3	—	1	1	6	3	9
20 to 24 years.....	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	3
25 to 29 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 8. *Marital Conditions of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITIONS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	63	27	90	11	6	17	8	5	13	44	16	60
Rural.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Marginal.....	63	26	89	11	6	17	8	5	13	44	15	59
Total.....	64	27	91	11	6	17	8	5	13	45	16	61

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	5	1	6	3	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	9	3	12	2	2	4	4	—	4	3	1	4
15 to 19 years.....	12	4	16	2	1	3	—	1	1	10	2	12
20 to 24 years.....	20	3	23	2	1	3	6	1	7	12	1	13
25 to 29 years.....	4	5	9	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	4	6
30 to 34 years.....	3	4	7	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	5
35 to 39 years.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	54	24	78	10	5	15	15	6	21	29	13	42

<sup>1</sup>Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3a.

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 39 years.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
40 to 44 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 49 years.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
50 to 54 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 59 years.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	10	7	17	9	6	15	1	1	2

<sup>1</sup>Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3a.

TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>									
Scarlet fever.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cancer.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Nervous System</i>									
Epilepsy.....	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System</i>									
Bronchopneumonia.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-
Pleurisy.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System</i>									
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>									
Chronic nephritis.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malformations.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total.....	10	7	17	9	6	15	1	1	2





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## TRUSTEES

OF THE

# WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL AT WALTHAM

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE  
500. 6-'32. Order 5592.

OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES  
GARDNER STATE COLONY  
GARDNER, MASS.

# THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

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### TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1931.

We have now enrolled 1,807 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1690 of whom 1,379 were at Waverley and 311 at Templeton Colony. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report submitted herewith.

Early in the year, the President, Treasurer and Secretary accompanied by the Superintendent visited Amesbury to see the Rowell property devised to the school under the will of the late Mary R. Rowell alluded to in our last report. It is an old house but in good condition, was built by the father of the testatrix who was a mason and is thoroughly constructed. It is located in the center of the town and would be available for business purposes, and in any event would command a better price than could be attained at the present time, consequently the committee decided to rent it, as a reasonable offer was made from a satisfactory tenant who assumed all the repairs and moved in early in April.

The water supply at the colony has become a serious question. Negotiations have been underway with the town of Baldwinville for a necessary supply. An artesian well system has been considered as an alternative. No conclusion has been reached as yet. This question is now before the Department. Should water be supplied by the town of Baldwinville the town would require a guarantee of \$3,000. annually for water consumption. This is an urgent need and was respectfully referred to the department for solution.

Plans for new buildings, one for infirmary type men and the other for infirmary type women have been examined by the board. Requests for appropriations have previously been alluded to. One object in asking for these buildings at the present time is to enable the school to utilize some of the present buildings for care of young children for which they were intended. The amount for special appropriations granted by the Legislature has furnished particularly essential construction for the nucleus of maintenance of a proposed two thousand bed institution and in the past future additional dormitory accommodation has been dependent upon such construction. In the last appropriation made only two buildings were included for the accommodation of patients, an infirmary and a nursery building. The infirmary is to accommodate one hundred and the nursery to accommodate fifty. The other appropriations have included such additions as school rooms, kitchen and service building, assembly hall, power house equipment, storage and shop buildings.

We are now in a position to accept appropriations for additional buildings for the accommodation of patients and from the urgent requests for admission it is obvious that the appropriations for these additional buildings should be made as promptly as possible.



Much inside and outside work in the way of renewals and improvements has been completed to the great satisfaction of the Trustees. The new laundry with its full equipment is now in use and is doing laundry work for a total of 2,000 people and can readily care for the estimated capacity of the institution.

In the matter of a land settlement between Pierce Bros. and the Commonwealth, final settlement in Court of the institution's claim of a right of way for side track and on land damage action taken by Pierce Bros., has been made. The Superior Court in December awarded Pierce Bros. \$20,350.07. The sum awarded for the land on the basis of eminent domain in 1920 was \$1,800.

The problem of defective delinquents has been a subject of discussion by the Trustees. The fact that it is impossible to get them admitted to Bridgewater, or to keep them here, renders the problem more difficult. Frequently they are discharged to the care of their relatives. When they appear in court as they often do, the court can send them to Shirley or to Concord. Those who have no parents are sent to farms as farm hands under the supervision of this school. The discussion resulted in a resolve offered by Mr. Warner reciting the facts in regard to the present inmates of that class, setting forth that the requirements for their treatment differ so fundamentally from those for the treatment of feeble-minded that it is inconsistent with the equipment, discipline and control which the school can provide, not to mention that the presence of such inmates is a menace to the welfare of the other feeble-minded inmates. The school asked for the assistance of the Department of Mental Diseases in the solution of this problem.

The Service Building has been completed but is not occupied as we are still waiting for the equipment which has been purchased but not yet delivered.

The remodelling of the present kitchen into employees' quarters is also waiting for the full equipment of the Service Building when we can move out and revamp for the use of employees.

Much work has been done in carrying out the provisions provided by the special appropriations of 1931, the details of which are set forth in the Superintendent's report.

In September of this year another list of special requests for 1932 was sent to the Department of Mental Diseases, a list of which amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,008,900. is set forth in the Superintendent's report.

New construction is progressing satisfactorily. Some operations, due to delay in furnishing equipment have in turn delayed abandonment and remodelling of old buildings. On the whole the year has been satisfactory in accomplishment, and, as the Superintendent says, "We can begin to see daylight."

Listening to his report, you will note that what we have asked for and are *now* asking for, is simply to complete the program we laid out and sought funds to accomplish a year ago. The progress that is being made is along the lines we have urged and is satisfactory.

The new infirmary for women is in process of building, and one of the *very* urgent needs is that for another one, for men. Indeed, our crying needs are for the completion of these infirmaries and for additional accommodations for children of school age.

With the results of the year as a whole and the prospects based upon the work that is going forward the Trustees feel encouraged that comparatively soon a well rounded out institution may be completed, occupied and enjoyed by those who have been cramped in the past by lack of much needed facilities.

In a word our report for the past year is a report of progress.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.  
CHARLES F. ADAMS  
STEPHEN BOWEN  
THOMAS N. CARVER  
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.  
FRANCIS H. DEWEY

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ROGER S. WARNER  
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the eighty-fourth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1931, including the statistical tables.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1930.....	1,102	700	1,802
Number actually present November 30, 1930....	1,042	654	1,696
Admissions during the year .....	67	29	96
Voluntary commitments .....	35	12	47
Court commitments.....	32	17	49
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,169	729	1,898
Discharged during the year .....	57	25	82
Deaths.....	7	2	9
Number enrolled November 30, 1931.....	1,105	702	1,807
Number actually present November 30, 1931....	1,032	658	1,690
At Waverley .....	721	658	1,379
At Templeton Colony .....	311	—	311
Daily average number of patients actually present .....	1,011.42	641.82	1,653.24
Applications for admissions during the year ....	—	—	319
Total applications for admission on file since 1923 .....	—	—	3,414
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time .....	—	—	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time....	—	—	67.

We have admitted four patients this year under six years of age, and at the time of this report, we have just these four patients here who are under six years of age.

*Admissions:*

- 96 patients admitted; 67 male and 29 female.
- 12 with an intelligence quotient less than 25.
- 22 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.
- 62 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.
- 1 admitted through Juvenile Court.
- 8 readmissions:
  - 3 readmitted from escape to be discharged outright.
  - 3 readmissions.
    - 1 readmitted from Tewksbury, sent there for tubercular treatment.
    - 1 readmitted from Tewksbury, transferred there for pregnancy and treatment.
  - 1 transferred from Belchertown State School.
  - 1 oxycephalic (partially blind).
  - 3 spastic diplegics.
  - 1 spastic paraplegic.
  - 2 microcephalics.
  - 2 hydrocephalics.
  - 1 dolichocephalic.
  - 1 cretin.
  - 1 mongoloid.
  - 1 admitted from New York.
  - 1 admitted from Rhode Island.
  - 2 unmarried women with illegitimate children;
    - 1 had borne 2 children; 1 had borne 1 child.
  - 5 families were represented in the admissions with relatives already here at the School.
  - 5 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family admitted).
  - 1 admission has mother who is a parole patient here.
  - 1 married woman admitted, has had 3 children, husband at Tewksbury.

*Discharges:*

82 discharges: 57 male and 25 female.

- 1 not suitable, mental age not definitely within range of mental defect.
- 6 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 3 discharged, readmitted from escape and discharged outright.
- 1 died, while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
- 29 discharged from visit (gone one year).
- 1 deported to Rhode Island.
- 1 discharged to parents for deportation to Canada.
- 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.
- 1 committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.
- 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 4 discharged outright to custody of relatives or friends.
- 1 sent to Danvers for 10 days observation, later committed.
- 1 committed to Monson State Hospital, while at home on visit.
- 2 committed to State Infirmary at Tewksbury for treatment.
- 1 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
- 6 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Grafton State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 13 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 2 discharged from parole:
  - 1 adjusted as well as could be expected.
  - 1 adjusted, self supporting.

*Deaths: (7 males and 2 females)*

- 1 violent death (Medical Examiner's case).
- 1 pulmonary edema and acute nephritis.
- 1 pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1 chronic interstitial nephritis.
- 1 lobar pneumonia.
- 1 acute cholecystitis and cholelithiasis and cerebral hemorrhage.
- 1 jaundice, epilepsy and syphilis.
- 1 gastric ulcer and peritonitis.
- 1 acute nephritis following cystitis.

There was one autopsy performed during the past year.

At the date of this report we have 1,690 patients actually present. Our average number present for the year 1930 was 1,654.91 and this year it is 1,653.24. Our admissions have been exactly the same as last year, 96. The discharges during this year have been slightly less, 82 this year and 85 last year. This does not include deaths.

From the trend of figures presented, which is a repetition of the statistical tables of several years, we certainly are carrying an inmate population to the utmost limit of our overcrowded condition and this is considerably beyond our actual capacity, and as I have stated in previous reports this results in an accumulation of older inmates and precludes the admission of younger individuals at a time when salvage is possible.

It seems to be more and more evident that the classification of the feeble-minded is in two great groups, the socially and the psychologically feeble-minded, and more and more apparent that the socially feeble-minded constitute that group that because of environmental factors as well as an innate inability to adjust in the community is of necessity the group from which applications are made for institutional care. Because of a better understanding of the psychologically feeble-minded and better provision for their care in the community, through the provisions of the special class and other agencies, the demand for the care of the purely psychological and probable type of individual, who will get along in the community with training, is growing less and less. The unsalvageable or social type is more easily and earlier recognized in the community and the demand for their care is greater. Even in the improbable socially feeble-minded, there is



more possibility of the school's training accomplishing the salvage and making probable these socially feeble-minded individuals if we are able to take them early in life. We repeatedly in our out-patient clinics and in our application files have a request for the care of both boys and girls from 8 to 10 years of age, already getting into conflict with the public school and society. Because of our lack of facilities these requests for admission have to be postponed. These requests for admission are repeated from time to time. We are still unable to provide admission for these when they reach the age of 14, 16 or even older and their conflicts with society become more serious and with the girl it is not unusual that there have been serious sex offenses and it is our experience that if admitted after this age salvage is not only the remotest of possibilities but it is a serious question in many instances whether we can possibly live with them with the equipment that is provided for the care of the feeble-minded, that they, because of their physical make-up and community experiences become individuals that must be dealt with on correctional basis. The demand for admission of boys comes somewhat earlier than the demand for the care of girls but in many instances we are certain, even between the ages of 8 and 10, that the girl will be in conflict in a very few years and a serious problem and almost invariably this turns out to be the case when she reaches the age of 14 or 16.

In accordance with the policy adopted by the Board of Trustees, we have attempted to maintain a balance with the types of institutional classification. For a number of years the application list has been increasing in number and naturally there has been quite an increase in the accumulation of serious demands for the care of idiots and imbeciles, particularly of low grade, improbable type, and we certainly get most urgent demands for the care of these individuals. Last year our population was on the borderline of our margin of safety as to preponderance of idiots and imbeciles in the institution and this year we are in a no better situation in spite of our most serious efforts to remedy this condition and our present population, as shown by psychometric test, is 17% idiots, 45% imbeciles and 38% morons or borderline, and as the psychologist of the institution has shown me, in the total population of the institution 63% have an intelligence quotient less than 50 as compared with 62% in 1930.

I have in the past recited very definite cases of applications to demonstrate clearly the urgency of demand for the type of case that we so frequently are urged to accept and I assure you that it is only with sublimation of one's emotions that the following types of cases of necessity are refused admission:

M. B. Four years of age, idiot, helpless, third of four children, mother has deserted. Child has had to be boarded with one neighbor and another. No child placing agency will assume care. Grandmother cares for the three other children.

J. S. Six years of age, idiot, helpless, can not walk, talk, nor feed himself. Mother very nervous and evidences symptoms of psychosis. Application for admission has been made ten times covering a period of two years. Mother has a young infant to care for and another child between eleven and twelve.

The two above cases are recent applications and young in physical years, which we are unable to admit.

The two following cases are now inmates of the institution having been admitted one in January, 1930, and the other in February, 1931. They are two brothers, one 22 years of age and the other 24 years of age. One has a mental age of 5 years and the other has a mental age of 7 years, intelligence quotients of 31 and 45. First application was made in the case of A. H. in 1918, and he was on the waiting list for twelve years. First application was made in the case of R. H. in 1918, and he was on the waiting list for thirteen years. The mother died about two years ago and one boy was admitted in January. The father then lost his employment, was unable to continue care of remaining brother and he was admitted last February.

The recital of the above cases, I think makes clear also that there are situations that are most difficult and in some instances I do not see how it is possible for certain types to be taken care of in their homes, even though they are less than six years of age.



As stated previously, the average number of patients this year was 1,653.24. Our largest number at any one time in the institution was 1,707. Our total number of deaths this year was only nine, making our death rate for the past year 54/100 of 1%, or 5.44 per thousand as compared with the death rate in the community at large, which is 11.6 per thousand, as given by the State Department of Health. I think this speaks for itself as to the general health and physical care provided for the inmates and also indicates that the admission rate because of decease of patients is pretty limited.

#### *Health:*

Under the subject of health, we will report the following contagious diseases; mumps, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 38; scarlet fever, 43; chicken pox, 8, and lobar pneumonia, 1. We have had no diphtheria, no whooping cough and no measles, during the past year. The problem of contagious disease is controlled as fully as we can with both patients and employees by the use of vaccination and inoculation against contagious disease, but this still leaves us with a considerable number of contagious cases to be cared for. We have at last an appropriation for the construction of a contagious building that I am certain will give us facilities for their care which has never been previously provided. I think it is noticeable that the percentage of tuberculosis is a rather prominent figure in our reported contagious cases and this is undoubtedly due to the fact that we have had two surveys. The first survey, as reported, was made in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, and a second survey was made this year through the courtesy and cooperation of the same department. Both to my mind clearly indicate the necessity of careful examination, treatment and segregation as cases appear and we are at present examining most carefully all new admissions, which include Mantoux Test and x-ray of chest, our survey having shown that Mantoux is perhaps more conclusive or more accurate than the usual Von Pirquet. At this point, I want to express, as I think I have in a general way but wish to specifically, appreciation of the courtesy and services rendered by the Department of Public Health and directed by Dr. George H. Bigelow, and Dr. Roy Morgan, Superintendent of the Westfield State Sanatorium, for reading of all chest x-ray plates, in the rather extensive work of survey of the tubercular situation in our institution. I do not know of such thorough work having been done in any institution of other states.

Inasmuch as 38 cases of tuberculosis were reported this year, this shows a percentage of 2.2% of our population. We had one case of tuberculosis in our deaths, which means 11% of our deaths.

We have not as yet made any definite plan as to the necessity of building construction for segregation of tuberculosis. This problem needs further consideration and involves a considerable expenditure not only for housing but maintenance if carried out, if each specific type is segregated absolutely, the problem would be enormous. If we consider segregation of sexes as well as all types of cases and classification of mental defect, this would mean construction that of necessity would have to be very expensive.

I regret to report that we had one sudden death last year requiring the services of the Medical Examiner. In our lumbering operations at the colony, a tree fell and rolled in such a manner as to cause the death of one of the colony inmates. After thorough investigation and report of the Medical Examiner, no evidence could be demonstrated other than that the occurrence was purely an accident and no responsibility could be placed on basis of negligence.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 26 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. These clinics by Dr. Chenery are held in routine manner and at quite regular intervals, to provide this type of attention for newly admitted cases, as well as for patients who have acquired the necessity for this treatment.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, Oculist, has examined and prescribed for 249 patients, and he is also giving a course in the use of the ophthalmoscope to the physicians of our staff that we may be better equipped for more careful examinations of the neurological type of case, neurological disturbance in the type of

case that we examine in our out-patient clinics that are attracting our attention in both our house cases and out-patient department.

I wish to thank and make special mention of the courtesy and cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, who have this year perhaps had an unusual number of our cases to treat both medically and surgically.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, of Baldwinville, continues to care for our emergency calls at the colony. Inasmuch as we have approximately 300 boys, 65 miles from the parent institution, this service relieves us of a great deal of worry in that we are assured of prompt medical attention in emergencies.

We should also be grateful to the Department of Mental Diseases and the Worcester State Hospital for the cooperation furnished by Dr. William A. Bryan, the Superintendent, for surgical service rendered to ten individuals who have been operated on for hernia.

This is our second year of having instituted a course of training for our matrons and attendants conducted by the Medical Staff. This is a course of practical training in care of those physically ill and also instruction in the problem of mental defect in a general way. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this is the only institution for the care of the feeble-minded in this country that provides such a course for training of employees.

#### Program of Construction.

We have under present construction from Special Appropriations granted:

Kitchen and Service Building	Walks and roads
Building for mechanical work	Assembly Building
Power plant equipment	Building for Contagious Hospital
Employees' Dormitory	Infirmary Building
Remodelling of Administration Building	Nursery Building
for additional employees' quarters	Two additional school rooms
Hot water line extension	Heating plant equipment
Sprinkler system	Purchase of additional land
Kitchen and dining-room equipment	Garage

At the present beginning of our new fiscal year, or at the end of this fiscal year, all of these appropriations are in process of construction or purchase, purchase of land has been completed, plans have been accepted and bids approved for construction.

There remains for the completion of a two thousand bed institution the following items which have already been requested for Legislative action in 1932:

1. Three buildings for nursery type with equipment, to accommodate 50 each.
2. Building for young girls to accommodate 100.
3. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
4. Building for older men, infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
5. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees.
6. Hospital facilities for female patients and female employees.
7. Administration Building.
8. Sewer facilities extension.
9. Two cottages for Officer Employees, with equipment.
10. Revamping and alteration of property purchased from St. Elizabeth's Hospital this year for duplex house for Officer Employees.
11. Street lighting.
12. Extension to power, heating and lighting facilities.
13. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
14. Building for propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants.
15. Laundry equipment for Templeton Colony.
16. Saw Mill equipment.
17. Shop equipment.
18. Additional equipment for new buildings.
19. Remodelling of West Wing of West Building.

Of the above items, I would think that among the most urgent for consideration is the construction of building for older and infirm men, buildings for young and nursery type children, water supply at Templeton Colony, hospital facilities for

employees and patients, and it is certainly most urgent that we have an Administration Building to properly house our out-patient clinics, staff and business administration, and fire-proof facilities for storage of records which is required by Statute and is not provided at the present time.

The institution was represented at the meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded in New York, and at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, at Toronto, and papers were read on "A Survey of Tuberculosis in a School for the Feeble-minded" and "An Analysis of I.Q. Variability."

Various members of the staff including the superintendent have research work in process and although we have never requested special construction for a research building, we will have in our proposed construction facilities for research that will be adequate in my opinion but more important than the building or specific place for research I think is the matter of personnel and I would urgently request the Corporation and Trustees to add or to acquire by accumulation of income from corporation funds an addition thereto in principal, as promptly as possible, that we may have a sufficient sum from income without affecting the principal to employ independent personnel to attack the multiplicity of problems that are presented to us daily in our endeavors not only to provide care for the feeble-minded but to scientifically point out the way in which we may do something in an efficient way for the prevention of mental defect.

#### *Social Service Department:*

The year ending November 30, 1931, brought increased activity and several new developments in the work of the Social Service Department. At present there is again a vacancy in the position of first assistant, Miss Marguerite Woodbury having resigned September 1st to accept another position.

One of the most advanced steps in development during the year has been the use of this school as one of the training centers for student social workers from Simmons College School of Social Work. During the first two terms of the college, two students were placed with us, and during the last term three students. Apparently the college felt that their requirements for training were being met, as we were requested to continue the work this year and now have one student. These students must receive careful guidance step by step in their work, with gradual experience in actual case work. Moreover, they should obtain from their training some practical help in recognizing and dealing with mentally defective persons in the community. They should also become familiar with the educational and training departments of the school, the psychological findings and interpretation of such, and receive a general conception of the medical problems. The training of a student in field work is more or less on an individual basis, and her program must be carefully worked out so that it gives not only variety of experience but is a gradual growth in efficiency so she becomes increasingly helpful to the institution. Thus she enlarges the work of the social service department, general knowledge of the school's work has been spread, and an educational piece of work for the student has been done.

Due to the increased number of social workers, the department has been able to handle more cases. The total for the year is 916 which is an increase of 176 cases over the previous year. Of this total 64 cases were patients on parole; 80 investigations were made prior to visit, parole or discharge; 4 investigations of boys on escape from the school; 7 follow-up cases of discharged patients; 21 histories obtained of patients in the school; 3 histories of outside cases examined by the Superintendent under the Briggs' Law; 466 histories of out patients at weekly clinic; 12 histories of out-patients before attending clinic; 5 out-patients followed up for further service; 122 research cases in medical studies; 122 research cases for social service study; and 10 miscellaneous cases. 4 applications for employment of boys and 22 for girls were investigated. 1,407 visits in the community were made to patients paroled, discharged or on visit, and to employers, relatives, friends, social agencies and others.

During the year there has been a total of 64 patients on parole, 24 males and 40 females. Of this total 2 were discharged as adjusted, 1 male and 1 female.



8 were returned to the school, 4 males and 4 females. 1 boy and 1 girl escaped from parole and have been returned to the school, 2 girls are still on escape from previous years, and 1 girl escaped during the year and has not been located. 3 boys and 3 girls have been re-paroled and another girl is ready to go as soon as arrangements are completed. The total on parole at the end of the year is 51 — 19 males and 32 females which is exactly the number at the end of last year.

The parole work has continued along the usual lines, the outstanding feature being the scarcity of work. It has been an unusually difficult year in this respect for both boys and girls, and for some time we received no applications from the community. In the spring when several good boys were ready to go out as farm helpers, every known source was tried, and new ones sought far and wide. When driving in the country on other work, visits were made at well kept farms along the road, and the social worker talked with the owner about our boys. These efforts proved fruitless for two reasons. First the farmer usually stated that he had all the helpers he wanted to employ, as a steady stream of men came from neighboring towns. The second reason for lack of interest was that few farmers cared to give room and board to our boys when one young man with a small car living nearby could collect several others and bring them to work by the day, thus saving the farmer the expense of board and room and giving him the extra help he needed during the busy season. In the placement of girls, our greatest obstacle was the fact that in the family of average circumstances which makes the best type of home for placement, many housewives were doing their own work to help out the family budget. Several families employing a boy or girl felt they could not afford the wages they had been paying, and it seemed advisable to allow the patient to remain at reduced wages if he were well adjusted and wanted to remain, rather than return to the School to await another opportunity.

Three boys for whom no work outside could be found, were allowed to go out on visit, given a sum of money for expenses, and told that if they found permanent work they would be placed on parole. One of these boys found work as a helper in a garage, working with a brother-in-law who had shown no previous interest in him. He is now on parole, living with relatives and reporting regularly at the School. The other two boys found temporary work and apparently made a sincere effort to get permanently located, but eventually were obliged to return.

With our girls it is increasingly evident that the number available for placement by the Social Service Department is becoming smaller every year, and the supervision of those who are paroled, more difficult. Two new girls on visit to relatives were paroled, and two new girls and three former paroles were placed at housework. Many are admitted with a history of behavior difficulties and sex delinquency which means not only a long period of institutional training, but that they may always need protection because of their poor judgment and lack of will power. The high grade moron girls who are very capable in their work are apt to be the ones who are first considered for parole, but the most difficult to adjust socially. They are restless and dissatisfied if they cannot have the same recreation and the privileges which the neighborhood girls have. Furthermore, they have little capacity within themselves for self-entertainment, do not know how to relax from duty, and are not contented with the recreation which employer or social workers can provide for them. They do not know what to do with their spare time in the afternoon or evening, and an afternoon off means nothing to them unless they can go out somewhere or are being entertained. These girls are often considered for placement because of their high mental age, good behavior, and the fact that they have been given all types of training at the school, but employers find that it takes a great deal of patience, tact and understanding to manage them, and even with experience can never quite see why the girl who has every appearance of being normal and seems so capable, cannot take responsibility and will make failures in her work which are so surprising to the employer.

Another feature of the work of this year has been the increased number of histories taken, both of patients after admission and of out-patients obtained in advance of clinic appointment. A history of a recent admission should assist the physicians in diagnosis, and give more facts about home conditions so this is on



record when an application is made for vacation. Better histories of out-patients are needed, especially when the person bringing the child is not familiar with the social history we require. It should also assist in the follow-up work with out-patients.

The social workers have continued to assist in two research studies by physicians. The work done by them in the first study is that of tracing the children of our female patients, and arranging for mental examination if possible. The second study, follow-up of out patients with a diagnosis of possible or active psychosis, has been carried on more extensively this year, but because of the need of careful investigation and the time element involved has not been as fully developed as it should be in the future. A social service study of the present status of patients discharged from parole has not been entirely completed but analysis of the findings should be of interest. The student social workers have been of great assistance in these studies, and research has provided a variety of case work experience for them. It seems important for the department to continue to have a share in research.

### *Psychological Department:*

The purely psychometric work of the department has been continued during the past year in accordance with the usual policy, and a total of 1,471 psychometric examinations has been made. Of this number, 93 have been admission studies (three cases in addition having been admitted and discharged the same day, without test); 876 re-examinations of house patients, and 502 out-patient examinations.

Analysis of the cases admitted during the past year supplies yet another proof of the serious nature of the admission problem. The 93 new cases are quite unequally divided with 29 girls and 64 boys admitted. Of the girls, 50% were at least fifteen years old at admission, which makes their academic instruction almost at an end;—at best there remains only one year; and the possibility of their profiting from systematic industrial training is greatly diminished by their years of community residence. The 64 boys admitted present a different problem; 50% were less than eleven years old when admitted, with the average mental age for the group slightly below six years. From the point of view of instruction, this would seem highly desirable, for these children can start their academic and industrial training under conditions suited to their capacity, but consideration of the social and developmental level of this group makes only too apparent the need of an enormous amount of personal supervision and attention. This, coupled with the increasing frequency of serious behavior problems in the cases admitted, serves to offset almost entirely the advantage of a low chronological age. With the increase in community facilities for the training of the feeble-minded, the uncomplicated cases of mental defect are less frequently referred to an institution for care.

For some years past, emphasis has been laid upon the dangerously large percentage of imbeciles in the population, and an effort has been made to remedy this condition by admitting as many morons as possible. To date, however, this procedure has been ineffective, due largely to the lack of vacancies for this type of patient. At the present time, the psychological index contains 17% idiots, 45% imbeciles and 38% morons and borderline mentality—these percentages figured on the total population. This shows a total of 63% with I. Q. less than 50, as compared with 62% in 1930.

The 502 out-patient examinations (this number includes 20 individuals examined in accordance with Section 215) are the records of 251 males and 251 females. Approximately 30% of the girls have been sixteen or over at the time of examination, with an average I. Q. slightly over 70 for the entire group. The boys have been distributed more or less equally over the years from seven to twelve, with the largest single group that of the nine year olds, making the average chronological age slightly higher than that reported last year. The average I. Q., also, is somewhat higher, 68 contrasted with 56 last year. This increase in chronological age and amount of intelligence, although indicative of the change in the type of case referred to the clinic, loses its importance some-

what in the face of a disquieting increase in cases showing a lack of correspondence between mental age and actual school accomplishment. In many cases, too large a number to be explained on the basis of chance, it has been found that individuals whose I. Q. would classify them as dull are attending and receiving credit in High School classes though their actual academic achievement is on a seventh or even sixth grade level. From the educational standpoint, this represents an appalling waste of time and energy by both teacher and pupil, as well as an injustice to the rest of the class. But even more serious is the realization that upon the pupil himself, confronted as he must be by problems consistently beyond his comprehension, the ever present sense of failure has an incalculable psychological effect. The definitely feeble-minded child is more or less inadequately cared for in the special class, but for the large group of so-called dull children, I wonder if there is sufficient possibility for industrial training or recognition of their presence in unsuitable curriculums.

During this year the department has assisted Dr. Charles S. Woodall, Assistant Superintendent, in the preparation of his paper on the variability of the I. Q. and has completed the preliminary work on a study of the transfer of training in the low-grade feeble-minded. Some experimental work has been done with the Kuhlmann-Anderson scale, but was abandoned as impractical because of the too great emphasis on reading facility in the upper levels. The department has continued to take charge of cataloguing the Library and to assist in the course given here in connection with the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University.

Once again the lack of laboratory facilities and the consequent limitation of constructive research must be reported. Until some provision is made by construction in Administration Building the department is under considerable handicap for research activity.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department:*

There are at present 281 children enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows:

Pre-kindergarten	15
Kindergarten	30
Grade I	95
Grade II	48
Grade III	37
Grade IV	43
Above Grade IV	13

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281

This enrollment shows a decrease of 7 pupils, but since so many of the school children present problems of behavior or personality, and also since so large a proportion are just beginning academic work, it represents, in all but a few instances, the greatest number that can be successfully taught in a group. Since there are not at present enough children of kindergarten mentality in the institution, to fill the kindergarten classes, the kindergarten teacher has added as an experiment a pre-kindergarten group of children of from 3 to 4 year mentality.

The teaching staff is the same as in previous years, consisting of one head teacher, one kindergartner, eight grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), and three sense training teachers.

Four hundred and twenty-two children are enrolled in the Physical Training Department. These classes are graded according to the chronological age, mental age, and ability of the children, and so cover a range from pre-kindergarten ability to classes of adults who do advanced work. A demonstration of gymnastic work is held each month, so that each group of pupils may display their achievement to the other patients.

The music teacher conducts chorus singing with 396 pupils, including groups of school children, a group of adult imbecile girls, Girls' and Boys' Glee Clubs, Girls' Chorus (for older girls), and Protestant and Catholic choirs. There are at

present 16 girls in the senior orchestra, 12 girls in the junior orchestra, and other pupils in training. There are two toy or rhythm orchestras, consisting of 71 kindergarten and first grade boys and girls. The music teacher is responsible for a concert and community sing once each month, when the music classes have an opportunity to present new work as entertainment for other patients, and all sing familiar and favorite songs.

The boys' band has improved greatly during the past year, and has played for several entertainments and parties. The combined singing classes, orchestra, and band gave a concert on the lawn at the close of the school year.

In the Domestic Science Department, 142 girls are enrolled, in classes ranging from little 2nd grade pupils who are just beginning to learn the simplest processes of cooking and care of the home, to classes of adults who can care for dining room, kitchen, and bedroom, and cook and serve a meal with but little supervision. During the year, these girls served tea to physicians and new employees, and made cakes and candies for dormitory parties. They also make decorated birthday cakes each month for school pupils who have a birthday during the month.

During the spring and fall, the D. S. S. pupils canned 386 qts. of rhubarb, 151 qts. 1 pt. of pickles, 9 qts. tomato preserve, 9 qts. spiced crab apples, 14 qts. tomato marmalade, 100 5-oz. glasses crab apple jelly, 13 pts. grape jelly, 130 individual glasses rose geranium jelly, 19 5-oz. glasses rose geranium jelly, 93 pts. crab apple jelly.

A new gas stove and an electric refrigerator have been added to the Domestic Science equipment during the year, and are much appreciated. With the further addition of four small gas plates, the equipment will be very complete.

Two hundred and five children are enrolled in the three Sense Training Departments as follows: Seguin classes for young moron and imbecile children, 82; classes for older imbecile boys, 40; classes for young idiots, 83. Classes are held each day at the Infirmary and Hospital for children who are physically unable to attend the regular classes.

One of the grade teachers spends an hour each day at the infirmary, working with the crippled boys who take much interest in learning to read. The type-writing work of the older girls continues. The work with non-readers and slow readers is still being carried on; we find this a most necessary adjunct to the regular school classes. The teacher who does this work also has story telling periods with each school group. These are most enthusiastically received by the children.

During the past year the teachers have held social hour one evening each week at the dormitories; have had games with large groups of children on holiday mornings, and have held Sunday School for the Protestant children each Sunday morning. A dance has been given on holiday evenings and alternate Tuesday evenings.

Three Sunday School concerts were given during the year — at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Several plays and operettas were also given by the school children under the direction of the teachers. One, a minstrel show, was also presented at Templeton Colony for the enjoyment of the patients there. Both children and teachers are looking forward to the completion of the new Assembly Building, when it will be possible to give these plays adequate presentation.

There have been many visitors to the school during the year, including groups from colleges, schools, and normal schools, and also individual teachers who have come to observe our methods of instruction.

In the Girls' Manual Training Department, 220 girls are enrolled. There are 82 girls in the N. N. W. Industrial Department (imbecile and delinquent girls), 50 girls in the Knitting Machine classes, and 28 girls in the power sewing room. There are two voluntary evening classes, one in connection with the N. N. W. Industrial Room and one in connection with the Girls' Manual, and both are largely attended. A class for crippled children has also been in operation at the hospital during the past year.

A new industry, book-binding, has been added at the N. N. W. Industrial Room. Although still in its infancy, a good beginning has been made, and with the addition of the necessary equipment, this will fill an important need in the institution.



The Girls' Beauty Parlor was opened in January, 1931, and has proved a very popular and valuable addition to the institution. 9 girls have received training in hair cutting, shampooing, waving and manicuring, and the effect of this training upon the appearance of the patients is most noticeable.

In the Boys' Manual Training Department, 172 boys are enrolled. There are 8 boys in training in the Barber Shop, and 12 boys in the Mattress Shop. The basketry class supplied willow baskets from home grown willow, to the farm this past season. No lumber has been bought for the Manual Department for several years, as wood from Templeton Colony, or waste wood has been used.

There are 96 boys enrolled in the Elementary Manual Training Classes for boys of from 2 to 6 year mentality. These boys are taught the very simplest elements of handwork.

From May until the last of October, most of the instructors in the Industrial Department, take their classes out of doors, where they assist with weeding, pruning, harvesting, construction work, etc. The N. N. W. Industrial classes also care for the institution flower garden.

In the Boys' and Girls' Manuals and N. N. W. Industrial Class the following work was done: Weaving; towel and napkin material, 7,035 yards; rug material, 469 yards; fancy material, 16 yards colonial weaving, 5 couch covers, 9 woven pillows; embroidery, 321 runners, 100 center pieces, 21 small doilies, 5 towels, 19 pillows, 7 pictures, 9 toys, 15 dresses, 14 cocktail napkins, 2 wall hangings, 1 waffle cloth scarf; knitting, 24 face cloths, 2 sweaters, 3 pairs mittens, 1 pair slipperettes, 6 coat hangers; crocheting, 17 doilies, 21 face cloths, 4 scarf ends, 9 pairs slippers, 12 yokes, 24 medallions, 577 yards lace, 1 sweater, 1 pair mules, 2 berets; basketry, 2 bonbon baskets, 1 hanging basket, 3 waste baskets, 1 tray, 3 flower baskets, 1 reed mat, 2 lamp-shades, 1 bud vase, 4 candle holders, 2 baskets mended; sewing, 183 dozen garter tips, 168 iron holders, 50 pairs suspenders, 59 costumes, 23 dolls dressed, 20 pillows, 6 slips, 21 dresses, 3 pairs pajamas, 15 pajama bags, 7 pairs curtains, 69 beanbags, 12 banners, 20 D. S. S. headbands, 4 oilcloth purses, 2 pairs Gym. bloomers mended, 32 sweaters mended; Scrapbooks, 6,018 pictures cut, 57 books made, 141 books assembled; books and magazines rebound, 14 completed, 11 ready for binding; braided rugs, 1 rug, 2 chair seats; hooked rugs, 13 rugs, 3 chair seats, 4 pillow tops, 3 hot dish mats, 1 toy rabbit, 2 footstool tops; bandages, 16,466 bandages rolled; painted articles, (Girls' Dept.), 32 piece table set stencilled, 5 waste baskets, 2 flower pots, 3 vases, 2 candle sticks, 6 flowers, 9 boxes decorated, 1 bridge table, 1 bridge set; picture puzzles, 2 puzzles made; tapestry embroidery, 1 footstool top, 1 pillow top; pillow lace, 2 yards lace; net bags, 85 bags, 1 basket ball basket, 1 tennis net; knitting room, 5,584 pairs stockings, 300 caps, 47 pairs mittens, 38 sweaters, 91 pairs sport socks, 6 scarfs; power sewing room, 17,846 pieces, 156 dresses made from patients' own material; beauty parlor, 4,244 haircuts, 299 manicures, 772 waves, 647 shampoos; barber shop, 9,342 haircuts, 99 shampoos, 8,912 shaves; mattresses, 86 new mattresses, 31 mattresses repaired, 19 hot bed mats renovated, 4 new hot bed mats made, 35 new pillows, 475 pillows renovated; bench work, new articles, 456 coat hangers, 2 flower tubs, 33 window boxes, 93 small boxes, 9 bread boards, 25 end tables, 15 hanging book racks, 97 hot boards, 82 toys, 1 doll house, 3 footstools, 6 dining room benches, 2 bathing benches, 7 coat racks, 6 work benches, 2 screens, 1 easel, 3 mat frames, 5 bookcases, 4 desk book racks, 12 stages for plays, 8 rose trellises, 9 milking stools, 17 flower stands, 3 waste baskets, 6 posters mounted, 9 wreaths and garlands made, 2 score boards, 40 numbers; seat weaving, 6 kindergarten chairs, 6 fireside stools, 6 footstools; repair work, 32 tables, 338 chairs, 224 settees, 45 squilgee brushes, 47 stools, 616 vegetable boxes, 205 rope rubbers, 37 step ladders, 5 bureaus, 6 food carts, 8 towel racks, 55 sleds, 5 lock boxes, 2 screens, 4 segregation screens, 6 violin cases, 8 desks, 19 beds, 9 bulletin boards, 45 cups and pitchers straightened; brushes backed; scrub and flesh brushes, 3,076; tampico brushes, 238; old brushes taken apart, 1,279; printing, 185,523 pieces; scissors sharpened, 277 pairs; knives sharpened, 1,648; shoes repaired, 9,500 pairs; 11,576 mattress tufts cut; brushmaking, 3,170 scrub and flesh brushes, 238 tampico floor brushes, 156 twisted wire brushes, 12 radiator brushes, 16 hearth brushes, 21 street brooms; painting, 14 tables re-finished, 32



tables painted, 5 bureaus re-finished, 6 desks re-finished, 6 kindergarten chairs lacquered, 6 hearth stools lacquered, 6 footstools lacquered, 40 counting balls painted, 20 curtain poles, 40 knobs, 228 curtain rings, 40 brackets, 112 hot boards, 7 step ladders, 26 settees, 173 chairs painted and varnished, 381 coat hangers, 23 stools, 8 baskets, 12 pails, 1,920 blocks, 51 beds, 12 flower tubs, 33 window boxes, 48 checker and domino boxes, 8 rose trellises, 12 dump cart wheels, 6 whiffletrees, 4 wagons, 3 score boards, 40 score board numbers, 4 signs lettered, 76 light shades, 2 swing chairs, 27 cribs; chairs caned, 32; mats made, coir yarn, 11, coir braid, 29; willow baskets, 70; brooms, 652 new brooms, 463 old brooms taken apart.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$28,884.52.

#### *Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverly, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 495 patients. New patients, first visit, 423; and return visits, 72.

These 495 patients (including 21 examined under Section 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: feeble-minded, 292; dull, 74; borderline, 67; normal, 30; psychotic, 14; defer, 8; and undiagnosed, 10.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 36; mongoloid, 21; cretin, 2; endocrine, 8; psychosis, 47; hydrocephalus, 4; microcephalus, 5; organic brain damage, 30; syphilis, 17; rickets, 2; delinquent, 12; blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 2 and encephalitis, 4.

#### *Traveling School Clinic:*

There were 39 working weeks during this year. This number is less than in some years and depends upon various factors. The schedule, by which we work, corresponds with the school year and not with the fiscal year. In the school year there may be more weeks. In fact, our schedule usually contains more weeks than the regular school year because we disregard all vacations except the Christmas one and the summer vacation.

I mention this point because one might ask why we worked 39 weeks this year and actually 46 weeks last year, 1929-1930. Last year, the regular clinic group worked 42 weeks and because of the urgent requests of certain towns, another group worked four weeks (school year). This, of course, increased our total of examinations.

The number of working weeks (and days) is affected by the date of Labor Day, after which time schools open and by the incidence of holidays, whether they occur on working days, or Saturdays and Sundays. Certain of the above statements will explain for instance, why, in Fall River, we examined 78 children against 248 during the previous year. It is not because Fall River is offering a smaller number of children to the clinic. Actually the number of candidates in our cities and towns, which is presented, is always more than we can examine in the available time.

What is noteworthy is the difference in proportion of feeble-minded, borderlines, normals, etc. as the work goes on. This is especially noticeable this year. The number of deferred cases, will vary and is an uncertain quantity. The problem of diagnosing and advising for the borderline group becomes increasingly difficult, i.e. to give working advice which can be used by the teachers and school organizations with their existing personnel and facilities. It is an outstanding fact that additional personnel for "follow-up work" including social, medical and nursing supervision is greatly needed in the public schools, urban and rural.

One of the most difficult problems we face, and it comes very often, is to attempt to explain to parents, teachers, and social workers, why there are no places for children in the state schools for feeble-minded, when we have urgently advised that these children "need institution care and training."

The relatively small number who can never attend public school need that care. There is a larger number of children, to whom the special classes cannot give adequate training, because home conditions are unfavorable. There is discontent among parents, teachers and social workers because this necessary care and training is apparently impossible for an indefinite time.

The members of the Psychological Department give us valuable assistance in our statistical work.

The statistical report follows. We have listed the towns and cities visited giving the number examined in each place, 22 this year. Barnstable, 16; Chatham, 10; Danvers, 30; Dartmouth, 39; Fall River, 78; Falmouth, 19; Gloucester, 37; Harwich, 25; Lowell, 48; Lynn, 113; Martha's Vineyard (3 towns on the island included as one), 58; Middleton, 7; New Bedford, 258; Orleans, 1; Provincetown, 15; Revere, 157; Salem, 73; Somerset, 26; Swansea, 19; Waltham, 39; Watertown, 65; and Worcester, 291.

The total number examined this year was 1,424. First examinations, 1,260; second examinations, 156; and Third examinations, 8.

The diagnoses of these 1,424 cases were as follows: feeble-minded, 593; borderline, 403; dull, 196; basal norm, 68; and deferred, 164.

In addition to the above group, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: anemia, 13; cardiac, 12; cervical glands, 66; chorea, 8; defective delinquents, 11; potential delinquents, 41; sex problems, 3; dementia praecox, 10; emotional instability, 6; post-encephalitis, 3; endocrine dysfunction, 78; epilepsy, 16; mongoloid, 5; poliomyelitis, 6; psychoneurosis, 12; psychosis, 9; spastic paralysis, 6; syphilis congenital, 3; and tuberculosis, 6.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 750; throat clinic, 421; eye clinic, 301; ear clinic, 63; underweight, 534; posture training, 95; fresh air classes, 3; child guidance clinic, 30; mental hygiene clinic, 7; neurological clinic, 5; and orthopedic clinic, 5.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: special class, 880; class for coaching, 213; exclude from school, 56; institutional care now, 79; institutional care later, 48; allow to go to work at 16, 12; continue in regular grades, 255; speech training, 140; and specific reading disability, 26.

A table showing comparative figures for 10 years follows:

*Comparative Figures of School Examinations done in 10 Years.*

All years ending on November 30th.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Average										
Basal Norm }	46	76	57	33	26	22	26	31	44	68
Dull	-	50	-	115	75	143	122	154	179	196
Borderline	-	99	313	326	384	345	325	405	544	403
Deferred	247	221	172	79	83	100	144	239	68	164
Feeble-minded	1,271	1,122	1,246	1,105	827	803	866	689	752	593

Total 1,564 1,568 1,788 1,658 1,395 1,413 1,483 1,518 1,587\* 1,424\*

\* The working year of 1930, equalled 46 weeks; for 1931, only 39 weeks.

*Clinical Teaching:*

There were 34 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Harvard University, Wellesley College, Simmons College, Boston University, Tufts College, Regis College, Sargent School, Babson's Institute, Massachusetts School of Art, Posse Nissen School, Tuckerman School, Bouve School of Physical Education, Concord Public School Department, Nurses from Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston Health Department, Cambridge Hospital, and groups from Fitchburg and Framingham Normal Schools.

*Official Visitors:* 15 States and 7 Foreign Countries.

During the past year we have had visitors from Arizona, California, Georgia, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., and Cuba: and from the following foreign countries, England, Honduras Central America, India, New Zealand, Siam, South Africa, and five provinces of Canada, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec.

### *Amusements:*

A considerable addition has been made to our amusement program by the additional purchase of band instruments and increase in personnel of Boys' Band, with improvement in performances given in addition to our regular entertainments, such as moving pictures, plays in gymnasium for large groups and dramatic performances in individual houses, Holiday entertainments particularly at Thanksgiving, Christmas and the Fourth of July.

We have continued our activities with the Boy Scouts, known as Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. Two outings have been provided for them at Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bournedale on Cape Cod, and we are indebted for this courtesy to John W. Thompson, Scout Executive of Quincy Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Considerable energy and activity on the part of the girls has been shown in a tennis tournament and rather keen competition as to which house should retain possession of the Cup.

We have had the regular dances, baseball games with the intramural leagues consisting of ten teams, speed ball, hockey and all other out-door entertainment activities in accordance with the season.

Further playground equipment has been bought which includes the East Building and Boys' Dormitory.

### *Farm Products:*

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$94,619.25.

Our farm production has been as follows: asparagus, 5,415 lbs.; beets, 201,104 lbs.; beet greens, 7,496 lbs.; dried beans, 12,316 lbs.; string beans, 56,954 lbs.; shell beans, 3,029 lbs.; broccoli, 750 lbs.; cabbage, 126,438 lbs.; carrots, 194,420 lbs.; cauliflower, 1,946 lbs.; celery, 1,652 lbs.; Swiss chard, 12,068 lbs.; sweet corn, 66,060 lbs.; cucumbers, 19,898 lbs.; egg plant, 636 lbs.; lettuce, 29,534 lbs.; musk melon, 1,904 lbs.; onions, 91,846 lbs.; green peas, 8,818 lbs.; sweet peppers, 2,169 lbs.; parsnips, 79,136 lbs.; potatoes, 424,187 lbs.; pumpkins, 11,844 lbs.; rhubarb, 10,338 lbs.; radishes, 8,645 lbs.; spinach, 26,424 lbs.; summer squash, 20,920 lbs.; winter squash, 50,800 lbs.; tomatoes, 131,769 lbs.; turnips, 184,831 lbs.; and turnip greens, 260 lbs.; milk, 359,142 quarts; pork, 21,722 lbs.; beef, 7,799 lbs.; veal, 581 lbs.; mangels, 51,800 lbs.; corn stover, 87,387 lbs.; ensilage, 201,035 lbs.; fodder corn, 2,883 lbs.; apples No. 1, 88,402 lbs.; apples No. 2, 71,260 lbs.; crab apples, 5,582 lbs.; blackberries, 99 lbs.; blueberries, 1,948 lbs.; cherries, 452 lbs.; grapes, 1,371 lbs.; peaches, 321 lbs.; pears, 3,866 lbs.; plums, 335 lbs.; raspberries, 3,413 lbs.; strawberries, 3,395 lbs.; 320 cords of wood and 195 tons of ice.

The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 1,210 barrels.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,462.62 tons, of which 1,002.07 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 62,000 feet.

We have continued careful observation and testing for presence of tuberculosis and the elimination of herd having positive cases of the Bacillus of Bang, determined by blood test, through the assistance of the Division of Animal Industry, in which Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the department and Dr. Harrie E. Pierce have been very cooperative. We continue to have free and accredited herds, both at the parent institution and at Templeton Colony, for tuberculosis, and have a herd of young stock free from Bacillus of Bang at the Colony, the herd at Waverley is negative to this bacillus, and only a very small herd remains at Templeton Colony still afflicted with the Bacillus of Bang.

### *Canning:*

13,431½ gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 18,130 gallons in 1930.



Construction:

- Two sewer beds at Templeton Colony, one at Farm House and one at Eliot Colony.
- Cleared ten acres of land at Templeton Colony.
- Completed new concrete building for mechanical shop at Colony, 120 feet long and 22 feet wide for use of carpenters and blacksmiths.
- Concrete ice house at Brook House.
- Third wire from junction of Templeton light line to saw mill and shop to furnish electrical power at both places.
- Steam heated garage at Farm House for school cars.
- Steam heat completed at Brook Colony.
- Replacement of water line at Farm House and Eliot Colony.
- Semi-indirect lighting installed at North Building.
- New Kalman Floors in Infirmary.
- New cart and tool shed at Waverley.
- 483 square yards of stone road at Brook House.
- 300 square yards of road repaired at Brook House.
- 2,500 square yards of road repaired at Eliot Colony.
- 1,500 square yards of road repaired at Narragansett Colony.
- 788 square yards of road repaired at Farm House.
- 12 square yards of walk repaired at Brook House.
- 1,325 square yards of new concrete road at Service Building.
- 2,550 square yards of new crushed stone and tarvia road on Trapelo Lane.
- 970 square yards new concrete walks, steps and areas, at Waverley.

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$618,569.98 for maintenance; the average number of patients was 1,653.24, and the per capita cost weekly \$7.19. In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,  
*Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931.

CASH ACCOUNT	
<i>Receipts</i>	
<i>Income</i>	
Board of Patients.....	\$17,778.88
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	245.66
<i>Sales:</i>	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$128.63
Food.....	1,200.00
Clothing and materials.....	112.38
<i>Farm:</i>	
Cows and calves.....	222.87
Hides.....	23.09
Sundries.....	19.50
Repairs, ordinary.....	1.50
Total sales.....	\$1,707.97
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances.....	\$344.19
Rent.....	780.00
	<hr/>
	1,124.19
Total Income.....	\$20,856.70
<i>MAINTENANCE</i>	
Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$23,381.85
Appropriations, current year.....	646,940.00
Total.....	\$670,321.85
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	618,569.98
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$51,751.87



*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal services.....	\$330,151.19
Religious instruction.....	2,630.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	8,206.49
Food.....	85,199.11
Clothing and materials.....	23,589.37
Furnishings and household supplies.....	29,872.27
Medical and general care.....	25,380.14
Heat, light and power.....	43,487.19
Farm.....	35,813.44
Garage, stable and grounds.....	4,639.70
Repairs ordinary.....	15,387.90
Repairs and renewals.....	14,219.18

Total expenses for Maintenance..... \$618,569.98

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1930.....	\$196,811.41
Appropriations for current year.....	655,800.00

Total.....	\$852,611.41
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$245,852.80
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	1,729.02
	247,581.82

Balance November 30, 1931, carried to next year..... \$605,029.59

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track.....	Ch. 50, 1918	\$48,389.57	\$26,389.57	\$48,389.57	—
Certain Land.....	Ch. 127, 1928	15,500.00	—	15,086.30	413.70*
School House Addition....	Ch. 127, 1928	25,000.00	—	24,773.56	226.44*
Equipment for School-rooms.....	Ch. 146, 1929	1,500.00	134.22	1,485.46	14.54*
Additional Laundry Machinery.....	Ch. 146, 1929	9,210.00	—	9,158.63	51.37*
Storehouse and Refrigeration.....	Ch. 146, 1929	80,000.00	5,092.26	79,976.70	23.30*
Garage.....	Ch. 146, 1929	7,500.00	—	6,500.33	999.67*
Equipment for Storehouse.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	1,183.26	9,995.50	4.50
Kitchen and Dining Room.....	Ch. 115, 1930	140,000.00	72,219.36	118,970.86	21,029.14
Bldg. for Mechanical Work.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	3,889.57	7,828.13	2,171.87
Laundry Machinery.....	Ch. 115, 1930	10,000.00	9,790.25	9,790.25	209.75
Power Equipment.....	Ch. 115, 1930	21,000.00	13,202.69	20,584.64	415.36
Employees' Quarters.....	Ch. 115, 1930	40,000.00	—	—	40,000.00
Hot Water Lines.....	Ch. 146, 1929	17,500.00	556.64	1,266.84	16,233.16
	Ch. 245, 1931				
Furn. Kitchen and Dining Room.....	Ch. 245, 1931	38,000.00	24,835.36	24,835.36	13,164.64
Sprinklers.....	Ch. 245, 1931	2,800.00	1,982.00	1,982.00	818.00
Walks and Roads.....	Ch. 245, 1931	5,000.00	—	—	5,000.00
Building Contagious Hospital.....	Ch. 245, 1931	15,000.00	—	—	15,000.00
Purchase of Additional Land.....	Ch. 398, 1926	—	—	—	—
	Ch. 115, 1930	52,000.00	25,632.59	50,682.23	1,317.77
	Ch. 245, 1931				
Equipment Heating Plant.....	Ch. 245, 1931	60,000.00	1,086.47	1,086.47	58,913.53
Furn. and Equip. New Buildings.....	Ch. 245, 1931	22,610.43	—	—	22,610.43
	Ch. 268, 1931				
Employees' Dormitory.....	Ch. 268, 1931	150,000.00	35.65	35.65	149,964.35
Assembly Building.....	Ch. 268, 1931	80,000.00	9,040.95	9,040.95	70,959.05
Nursery Building.....	Ch. 268, 1931	59,000.00	3,920.85	3,920.85	55,079.15
Two Schoolrooms.....	Ch. 268, 1931	25,000.00	9,966.91	9,966.91	15,033.09
Infirmiry Building.....	Ch. 269, 1931	154,000.00	36,894.20	36,894.20	117,105.80
		\$1,099,010.00	\$245,852.80	\$492,251.39	\$606,758.61

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	\$1,729.02
Balance carried to next year.....	605,029.59

Total as above..... \$606,758.61

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,653.24.

Total cost of maintenance, \$618,569.98.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.19.

Receipt from sales, \$1,707.97.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0198.

All other institution receipts, \$19,148.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.2227.

Net weekly per capita \$6.95.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

# VALUATION

## November 30, 1931

<i>Real Estate</i>	
Land, 2,051.69 acres.....	\$150,261.00
Buildings.....	1,553,826.90
	<hr/>
	\$1,704,087.90
<i>Personal Property</i>	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$5,543.96
Food.....	33,419.06
Clothing and Materials.....	30,532.07
Furnishings and household supplies.....	165,055.66
Medical and general care.....	29,334.16
Heat, light and power.....	4,759.39
Farm.....	59,032.28
Garage, stables and grounds.....	9,558.29
Repairs.....	16,616.56
	<hr/>
	\$353,851.43
<i>Summary</i>	
Real estate.....	\$1,704,087.90
Personal property.....	353,851.43
	<hr/>
	\$2,057,939.33

# WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

### Cash Statement

Balance on hand December 1, 1930.....	\$1,471.85
<i>Receipts</i>	
Income from invested funds.....	\$3,206.50
Less:	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....	27.09
	<hr/>
	3,179.41
Interest on deposits .....	12.34
Rents .....	140.00
Liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds	475.00
Northern States Power Company bonds surrendered on call .....	4,219.24
	<hr/>
	\$9,497.84
<i>Payments</i>	
Auditor.....	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box .....	10.00
Personal services.....	415.26
Expenses.....	49.39
Rowell Estate taxes and water rates .....	112.13
Purchase of securities:	
\$5,000.00 Northern States Power Company bonds	
4 1/8s 1961.....	\$4,885.00
\$3,000.00 Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds 4 1/4s	
1981.....	2,760.00
	<hr/>
	7,645.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,256.78
Balance on hand November 30, 1931 .....	1,241.06
	<hr/>
	\$9,497.84

## STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1931

		<i>Securities</i>		<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Cost</i>
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
1	\$1,000.00	5%	American Telephone & Telegraph Company..	1965	1,000.00	995.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Appalachian Electric Power Company.....	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	\$1,000.00	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	\$1,000.00	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	1957	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	\$1,000.00	5½%	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation.....	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	\$1,000.00	5½%	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.....	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	\$1,000.00	4%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
1	\$1,000.00	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1949	1,000.00	1,037.50
5	\$1,000.00	4½%	Northern States Power Company.....	1961	5,000.00	4,885.00
3	\$1,000.00	4½%	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	1981	3,000.00	2,760.00
3	\$1,000.00	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	1933	3,000.00	3,045.00
12	\$100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company.....	Stock	1,200.00	3,600.00
4	\$1,000.00	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Wisconsin and Minnesota Power and Light Company.....	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					\$73,200.00	\$70,098.95
Real estate:						
	Cowich	Land at Templeton.....			\$350.00	
	Dyer	Land at Templeton.....			800.00	
	Norcross	Land at Templeton.....			1,250.00	
	Thompson	Land at Templeton.....			300.00	
	Rowell	Land and Buildings at Amesbury.....			3,100.00	
						<hr/>
						\$5,800.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.....						1,241.06
						<hr/>
						\$77,140.01

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1931.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. During the year, \$4,000 in bonds of the Northern States Power Company were called, and the following securities were purchased.

Five \$1,000 Bonds Northern States Power Company

Three \$1,000 Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company

The income on investments was verified, and with the exception of \$165, interest accrued on the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds due in May and November, and \$100 interest accrued on Nashua Street Railway Company bonds due in October which was defaulted, all other income was accounted for. The Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company is in process of liquidation, and three \$1,000 bonds held by the treasurer have been turned over to the protective committee for which a proper voucher from Harris Forbes and Company was on file. The sum of \$475 has been received during the year on this account.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION  
Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1931

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1930:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,471.85	
Investments at par.....	69,200.00	
		<hr/> \$70,671.85

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,206.50	
Interest on bank deposits .....	12.34	
Rents .....	140.00	
		<hr/> 3,358.84

Liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty

Company bonds .....		475.00
---------------------	--	--------

Securities matured:

\$4,000 Northern States Power Company bonds due December 1, 1950 — called June 1, 1931.....		4,219.24
--	--	----------

Increase in par value of securities.....		4,000.00
		<hr/> \$82,724.93

General expenditures.....		\$499.65
---------------------------	--	----------

Taxes on real estate.....		112.13
---------------------------	--	--------

Purchase of securities:

\$5,000 Northern States Power Company bonds .....	\$4,885.00	
\$3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds.....	2,760.00	
		<hr/> 7,645.00

Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....		27.09
---	--	-------

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1931:

Cash on deposit.....	\$1,241.06	
Investments at par.....	73,200.00	
		<hr/> 74,441.06
		<hr/> \$82,724.93

*Assets*

Cash .....	\$1,241.06	
Securities at cost.....	70,098.95	
Real estate.....	5,800.00	
		<hr/> \$77,140.01

*Liabilities*

Liquidation account.....	\$475.00	
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account .....	76,665.01	
		<hr/> \$77,140.01

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,  
Auditor.

December 8, 1931.

December 8, 1931.

Suffolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH L. PIKE,  
Notary Public.



## STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of <i>opening</i> as an institution for feebleminded, 1847.						
2. Type of institution: State.						
3. Institution plant:						
Value of institution property:						
Real estate including buildings.....						\$1,704,087.90
Personal property.....						353,851.43
Total acreage of main institution property.....						\$2,057,939.33
Total owned, 203.29 acres.						
Colonies, owned, number total acreage, 1,848.4 acres.						
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48 acres.						
	Actually in Service at			Vacancies at End		
	End of Year			of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees:						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	1	7	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	39	126	165	—	—	—
All others.....	63	56	119	1	2	3
Total officers and employees.....	110	235	345	1	3	4
5. Census of patient population at end of year						
In institution:						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feebleminded (not epileptic).....	945	599	1,544	18	10	28
Feebleminded epileptics.....	34	34	68	2	2	4
Others (specify) I. Q. .75 and over.....	16	10	26	2	1	3
Total.....	995	643	1,638	22	13	35
Enrolled but Absent from Institution:						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	21	30	51	1	—	1
On visit.....	51	11	62	1	—	1
On escape (not paroled).....	6	4	10	—	—	—
Total.....	78	45	123	2	—	2
Grand Total.....	1,073	688	1,761	24	13	37
6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year.....	1,013	641	1,654			
Includes 3 male patients with I. Q. over .75, 2 female patients with I. Q. over .75, and 2 male patients on visit that were feebleminded epileptics.						

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See Treasurer's Report for Data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feebleminded<sup>1</sup> Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1930 and ending September 30, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feebleminded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	996	647	1,643
Away from institution.....	67	48	115
Total.....	1,063	695	1,758
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions.....	53	24	77
Readmissions.....	4	4	8
Total received during year.....	57	28	85
3. Total on books during year.....	1,120	723	1,843
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	55	22	77
5. Transfers to other institutions for feebleminded within state.....	—	—	—
6. Died during year.....	6	3	9

7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	61	25	86
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	982	655	1,637
Away from institution.....	77	43	120
Total.....	1,059	698	1,757

<sup>1</sup>Any patients with epilepsy who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b. This table includes as Feeble-minded all cases with I. Q. under .75.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1930 and ending September 30, 1931.

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1,030	649	1,679
Away from institution.....	69	50	119
Total.....	1,099	699	1,798
2. Received during year.....	60	28	88
3. Total on books during year.....	1,159	727	1,886
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	56	23	79
Died.....	6	3	9
Total.....	62	26	88
5. On books of institution at end of institution year.:			
In institution.....	1,017	656	1,673
Away from institution.....	80	45	125
Total.....	1,097	701	1,798

Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the Year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feeble-minded at beginning of the statistical year have been given a classification of Not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients Not Mentally Defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of the statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feeble-minded group by the end of institution year.

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE:—Tables 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1931, and refer to feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	8	1	9	8	—	8	—	1	1
Imbecile.....	13	11	24	12	10	22	1	1	2
Moron.....	36	16	52	33	14	47	3	2	5
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	57	28	85	53	24	77	4	4	8

<sup>1</sup>Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	51	22	73	23	26	21	11	11	18
Canada.....	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	4	2
England.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Germany.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	2	2
Italy.....	1	—	1	9	9	9	4	3	3
Poland.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
Russia.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Sweden.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	6	3	3	1	1	—
Total.....	53	24	77	53	53	41	24	24	27

<sup>1</sup>Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	51	22	73
Citizens by naturalization.....	—	—	—
Aliens.....	1	1	2
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	1	2
Total.....	53	24	77

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	19	7	26	5	—	5	3	4	7	11	3	14
10 to 14 years.....	22	10	32	2	—	2	4	4	8	16	6	22
15 to 19 years.....	11	5	16	1	—	1	4	1	5	6	4	10
20 to 24 years.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	53	24	77	8	—	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	53	23	76	8	—	8	12	10	22	33	13	46
Married.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	53	24	77	8	—	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	51	24	75	8	—	8	12	10	22	31	14	45
Rural.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total.....	53	24	77	8	—	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	10	5	15	3	—	3	—	—	—	7	5	12
Marginal.....	42	19	61	5	—	5	11	10	21	26	9	35
Comfortable.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total.....	53	24	77	8	—	8	12	10	22	33	14	47

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	5	4	9	1	3	4	2	—	2	2	1	3
15 to 19 years.....	19	6	25	3	1	4	4	3	7	12	2	14
20 to 24 years.....	16	3	19	2	—	2	1	1	2	13	2	15
25 to 29 years.....	5	4	9	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	3	4
30 to 34 years.....	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3
35 to 39 years.....	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
40 to 44 years.....	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
45 to 49 years.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
50 to 54 years.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total.....	55	22	77	8	4	12	15	8	23	32	10	42

1 Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
20 to 24 years.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years.....	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
45 to 49 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total.....	6	3	9	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	1	1

1 Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>												
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nervous System</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage).....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Circulatory System</i>												
Other diseases of the heart.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Respiratory System</i>												
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Digestive System</i>												
Ulcer of stomach.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>												
Chronic nephritis.....	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Violence</i>												
Accidental traumatism.....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	6	3	9	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	1	1





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

*Mass.;*  
OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL  
AT WALTHAM *(Feeble-minded)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1932

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



## THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

JUL 13 1933

## TRUSTEES

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 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, *Concord*  
 STEPHEN BOWEN, Boston  
 PROF. THOMAS N. CARVER, Cambridge  
 THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D., Concord  
 FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester  
 MOSES H. GULESIAN, Brookline  
 REV. RUSSELL H. STAFFORD, Brookline  
 MRS. HELEN C. TAYLOR, Newton Centre  
 CHARLES E. WARE, *Secretary*, Fitchburg.  
 ROGER S. WARNER, Ipswich  
 PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D., Milton

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 EDITH E. WOODILL, M.D., *Senior Physician*  
 ESTHER S. B. WOODWARD, M.D., *Senior Physician*.  
 L. MAUDE WARREN, M.D., *Senior Physician*  
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 RUTH A. GEGENHEIMER, *Head Social Worker*.  
 CATHERINE E. CHIPMAN, *Psychologist*.  
 WELLINGTON HANSEL, *Head Farmer*, Templeton Colony  
 ALFRED G. RICHBURG, D.M.D., *Dentist*, Non-Resident.

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WILLIAM E. CHENERY, M.D., *Otologist and Laryngologist*  
 ROLAND C. MACKENZIE, M.D., *Ophthalmologist*

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 Charles Wiggins, 2nd, Dedham  
 Alfred Withington, M.D., Pittsfield  
 Paul R. Withington, M.D., Milton  
 Mrs. Daphne B. Withington, Milton  
 Mrs. Edith Wolcott, Readville  
 Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham  
 Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton  
 Hon. B. Loring Young, Weston

### TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1932.

We have now enrolled 1,810 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,717 of whom 1,398 were at Waverley and 319 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The year just closing has been one of the busiest.

From the reports of the trustees and particularly from the report of the Superintendent for the year ending November 30, 1930 you have learned in detail of the program for construction in this institution. That report sets forth how by the erection of new buildings, some of the present buildings would become available for other purposes than those for which they were originally designed.

These proposed changes would result in more efficient management of the school, and would lay the foundation for a perfectly rounded institution. Many classes of inmates heretofore unsatisfactorily housed, would enter up-to-date buildings. All such changes make for economy as well as utility of management. Appropriations have been made and the plan has progressed.

The needs of the school were stressed again in the 1931 report, and a request for special appropriations for 1933 was filed in the year just closing.

All are familiar with the imperative demands for economy in home and state and nation. Consequently we are thankful for what has been accomplished and are prepared not to expect more too soon.

The report of the superintendent will give you the intensely interesting details of the year's doings. His picture of accomplishments makes clear the *needs* for more construction. We are fortunate in what we have.

In that connection we wish the corporation to realize the daily and hourly oversight which is the secret of the satisfactory management of this school.

Times have changed, demands have changed, but the school must go on in its quiet and progressive way to watch over and to improve the lives of our "children".

The expenditure of large sums of money for improvements in housing and care will result in an ultimate saving to the Commonwealth.

We must never lose sight of what it means to families of limited means to have their feeble-minded children given the chance which this school gives them.

While we expect to have to wait for the *full* completion of our present plans we can rest assured that they *will* be completed.

We will not enumerate the seven buildings now finished, but leave that to the Superintendent who is more responsible than any one else for their satisfactory completion.

The trustees at their quarterly meeting in April had luncheon in the fine new kitchen-dining room building where the corporation had lunch today.



We report that during the year quite a number of defective delinquents have been admitted to Bridgewater from this institution. This is a relief and we are duly thankful.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.  
CHARLES F. ADAMS  
STEPHEN BOWEN  
THOMAS N. CARVER  
THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.  
FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN  
RUSSELL H. STAFFORD  
HELEN C. TAYLOR  
CHARLES E. WARE  
ROGER S. WARNER  
PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.  
*Trustees.*

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the eighty-fifth annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1932, including the statistical tables.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1932

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1931 . . . . .	1,105	702	1,807
Number actually present November 30, 1931 . . . . .	1,032	658	1,690
Admissions during the year . . . . .	75	31	106
Voluntary commitments . . . . .	36	14	50
Court commitments . . . . .	39	17	56
Whole number enrolled during the year . . . . .	1,180	733	1,913
Discharged during the year . . . . .	66	16	82
Deaths . . . . .	12	9	21
Number enrolled November 30, 1932 . . . . .	1,102	708	1,810
Number actually present November 30, 1932 . . . . .	1,056	661	1,717
At Waverley . . . . .	737	661	1,398
At Templeton Colony . . . . .	319	—	319
Daily average number of patients actually present 1931 . . . . .	1,011.42	641.82	1,653.24
Daily average number of patients actually present 1932 . . . . .	1,020.72	650.57	1,671.29
Applications for admission during the year . . . . .			300
Total applications for admission on file since 1923 . . . . .			1,681

### Admissions:

- 106 patients admitted. (75 male and 31 female.)
- 10 with an intelligence quotient less than 25.
- 19 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.
- 77 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

### Discharges:

- 82 discharges, 66 male and 16 female.
- 1 discharged by Habeas Corpus procedure.
- 3 deported to New York.
- 1 deported to Virginia.
- 1 deported to California.
- 1 committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 4 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.
- 11 committed to insane hospitals.
- 1 committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 58 others discharged by usual methods of routine.

### Deaths: (12 male and 9 female)

- 5 Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1 Pulmonary tuberculosis — fracture of femur (medical examiner's case)
- 1 Epilepsy.

- 1 Pulmonary abscess.
- 1 Gastroenteritis.
- 1 Chronic valvular heart disease.
- 2 Chronic endocarditis.
- 1 Bronchopneumonia and pleurisy with effusion.
- 1 Ruptured gastric ulcer.
- 1 Myocarditis.
- 1 Acute fibrinous pericarditis and pleuritis with infarctions in lungs.
- 1 Volvulus with intestinal obstruction.
- 1 Ulcerative colitis-myocarditis.
- 1 Cholecystitis and chronic valvular heart disease.
- 1 Varicella-bronchopneumonia.
- 1 Asphyxiation by drowning (medical examiner's case).

There were eight autopsies performed during the year, which were 38% of the deaths, and there were six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, which were 28% plus of the deaths.

Our total number of deaths this year was 21, making our death rate for the past year 1.25%, or 12.5 per thousand as compared with the death rate in the community at large, which is 11.4 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

I regret to report one sudden death caused by asphyxiation by drowning. A boy at the Colony wandered away from the others after an entertainment and although he was missed and searched for immediately, he had attempted to go in swimming in a pool in Beaver Brook just off the Colony grounds and had been drowned when found.

At the date of this report we have 1,717 patients actually present. Our average number present for the year 1931 was 1,653.24 and this year it is 1,671.29. Our admissions have been ten more than last year, or 106. The discharges during this year have been exactly the same as last year, 82. Our deaths for this year were 21, which is 12 more than last year.

From statistical figures presented, I think it is obvious that the institution is carrying an inmate population to the limit of its capacity. To present this in form of actual figures, our actual capacity is 1,540 and our actual population on November 30th, 1932 was 1,717, which makes an overcrowding of 177; in terms of percentage this means 11.5%. Our overcrowding last year was 9% plus.

While our applications for admission seem to continue at about the same rate, I think it is quite apparent that the industrial situation is a factor. This is not reflected so much in the numbers of applicants as perhaps in the types and urgencies of the requests for the care of these individuals on the part of the parents and welfare agencies. These applications for admission fall into two groups, as explained in our annual report for last year, and for purpose of classification, I described these individuals as those who are probable and those who are improbable. The probable are those who by the institution's training and teaching become salvageable individuals and who return to the community at some indeterminate time. The group, that we recognize quite early and are known as the improbable because regardless of institutional training and teaching they are not going to adjust in the community on a level or standard that would be accepted by society, is quite in preponderance. I think it is quite obvious that the work of the school clinics, special classes, mental hygiene, child guidance and other clinics that instruct parents and help them solve the problems of the backward children changes the type of applicant from the type of past years until we now have a preponderance of improbables in our list of applications. These improbables do not conform to the classical text-book description of the feeble-minded. They have a different symptomatology which includes behavior problems, aberrant mental reactions and many of them without stretch of the imagination can be very readily classified in the group classified by the nomenclature of the American Psychiatric Association as mental deficiency with psychosis.

That the demand for the admission of individuals needing the type of care that can be furnished by an institution of this kind is an urgent demand, I think it important that I cite at least two applications one made in the last year that it was

impossible for us to admit and one which was admitted after eighteen years on the application list:

1. Girl. Age, 11 years and 7 months. Mental age, 7 years and 4 months. I. Q. 63. Father in jail for criminal assault. Mother of doubtful mentality. This girl has had many sex experiences, solicits and receives money on streets, had experience with a married man, which resulted in his being sentenced by the Superior Court for 20 years. We could not admit this child.

2. To make it clear that sometimes these admissions have to wait a long time before a vacancy is made that makes it possible to admit from our long waiting list, I will cite the case of another girl. Age, 28 years, mental age, 4 years and 8 months, and I. Q. 29. First application made 18 years ago. Neurologic case, almost blind, can not walk without help. First seen in out-patient clinic in 1914. Mother dead. Father's money gone in the recent depression and no one to care for patient.

Our waiting list now numbers 1,681 since 1923. Three cases were admitted this year with applications over twelve years old.

That the necessity for the institutional care and admission of this type of mental defective is important needs no repetition other than that we can show by repeated reference to our annual reports that the situation still exists and has existed for many years previous to this. Economic periods of depression and periods of affluence come and go and apparently alter very little the need for institutionalization of these types of individuals. I do not see that the urgency of admission has changed very much nor our capacity to accept proportionately, even though we have increased our capacity of the institution. The demand continues to remain about the same and is still unsatisfied.

The type and character of request for admission have changed, as indicated above, and those of us who are constantly in the work feel that our wards are gradually filling up with a type of individual that is different from the classical text-book picture of the feeble-minded and includes the problem boy or girl, not necessarily because of mental defect but more likely because of a superimposed or added mental aberration or warp, difficult to describe but obvious to those who have been in close contact with their care for many years.

#### *Health:*

Under the subject of health, there were 18 cases of contagious diseases as follows: 2 cases of scarlet fever, 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 cases of mumps, 4 cases of chicken pox and 6 cases of lobar pneumonia. Last year the total number was 94. We have had but two cases of scarlet fever. We have inoculated against scarlet fever according to the methods in which the immunization is accomplished by the injection of scarlet fever toxoid. All patients were subjected to the Dick Test and those found to be susceptible were inoculated with scarlet fever toxoid and a later Dick Test was done for a check-up, the immunization being repeated, if necessary. Whether this inoculation has a bearing on the fact that we have not had more scarlet fever is to be determined by time and continuance of the process started this year for the immunization for this specific contagion.

We have continued the regime adopted following survey by the Department of Public Health for tuberculosis, which includes skin test, physical examination and X-ray of chest of all new admissions with reading of plates by Dr. Roy Morgan, Superintendent of the Westfield State Sanatorium. Our problem of tuberculosis is not an inconsiderable one and for the present we can do no more than make an effort to detect it in its earliest stages, segregate it as best possible and treat the individual. As noted in the statistics already given, this disease caused 28 plus per cent of the deaths this last year.

We have had a contagious building in our program for special appropriations for a good many years and obtained the appropriation for this building in 1931. The building is nearly completed at the present time. We have not been able to even recommend buildings for the segregation of tuberculosis because of the difficulty of classification and segregation. In our present economic situation it does not seem at all probable that the expensive construction necessary for such segregation is at all likely to be appropriated by the Legislature even if we felt that it was advisable to request it.



Dr. William E. Chenery of our Consulting Staff has performed 27 operations and at the present time those of our inmate population who have needed operative procedure for tonsils and adenoids have received the benefit of this service.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, Oculist, has examined and prescribed for 221 patients. He visits the institution and sees all the new cases twice each month and has been very cooperative for calls for emergency treatments at any time.

Inasmuch as there is very little in the way of substantial remuneration that we can furnish to the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for their services, I wish to make special mention of their courtesy and cooperation and express our appreciation and thanks for the excellent services which they render to us both medically and surgically in all emergencies.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, of Baldwinville, is always available for calls to attend cases of sudden illness or accident that may occur at the Colony and it is greatly to be appreciated that he is available as it is impossible for us to provide a physician from the staff in constant attendance at the Colony.

Through the cooperation of the Department of Mental Diseases and Dr. William A. Bryan, the superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, we have had the advantage of their surgeons in six cases for hernia operations.

This may be as appropriate a place as any to mention the fact that this is our third year of having instituted a course for the training of attendants, which is conducted by the medical staff and the registered nurse of our regular personnel. This course is for practical training in the care of those physically ill and also instruction in the problem of mental defect, and has already proved its value. We hope to continue this course and while it is not compulsory, we have had no difficulty in arranging for and getting the employees of the institution to attend.

#### *Religious Services:*

Religious services have been conducted here regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon. Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James T. Reilly at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by Rev. Philip Gregory at Templeton Colony. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Charles L. McLean, Rev. Edward A. Baker, Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Francis E. Webster, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Rev. Walter H. Commons, Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. William Gunter and Rev. Descom D. Hoagland, all of Waltham.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley previously and at Templeton Colony for the first time this year by Mr. Samuel A. Margolis, who has given much of his time gratuitously.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

#### *Medical Department:*

The institution was represented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded in Philadelphia and two papers were presented and read; one by the Assistant Superintendent, Charles S. Woodall, M.D., entitled "The Children of Mentally Defective and Mentally Retarded Mothers" and one by Miss Pearl A. Parker of the Psychological Department, entitled "Variations in the Mental Development of Twins".

Until sufficient funds from the Corporation through the Trustees are available, our attempting additional research as such can not be carried on very effectively but with the present program of building, there will be adequate place for carrying on and facilities to carry on such research. In the mean time, the personnel of the institution are working on such problems as they may accomplish with the tools at hand. The Superintendent at the present time is carrying on a study with reference to the relationship between mental deficiency and psychosis utilizing all the available time of the Psychological and Social Service Departments and anticipating that preliminary report may be made at the next annual meeting of



the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded.

Realizing fully the need for research in the many problems encountered in dealing with mental deficiency, we are impatiently waiting until funds may be made available by the Corporation's policy to be utilized. Until then we are attacking in a meager way the problem regarding the relationship of psychosis to mental defect and other researches of the Psychological and Social Service Departments, as best we may. The medical department has primary interest that I think are paramount. We had the constant controversy between the environmentalists and the eugenisists, previous to the work of "Itard" beginning in 1799, who believed that the wild boy found in the Forest of Aveyron was an environmental condition, contrary to Pinel's diagnosis of incurable idiocy. This controversy still continues. We have now in mental deficiency an accumulation of various different disease entities and I think mental deficiency represents a symptomatology resultant from these diseases rather than a symptomatology that is an entity in itself. The diagnosis of mental deficiency today is a convenience that is practical for purposes of segregation and institutional care rather than a scientific one. The world today seems to be a play-ground for the suggestion of cure-alls not only for social but for economic diseases. We think that segregation today answers a purpose but as I have tried to point out the type segregated is different from the early conception of segregation and is only partly accomplishing its function. To segregate all would be utterly futile and impossible. Sterilization is suggested, is practised in some States and is in the experimental stage. From what we know of heredity and eugenics that is founded on scientific facts, I am sure that this is no panacea. More recently there is agitation, interest and belief on the part of some that birth-control is an efficacious method of attack and I am sure that I have no grounds for objection to this experimentation either on social, religious or medical bases but would hesitate to inculcate any false hopes for future generations on the basis of either from our present knowledge of what could be accomplished.

I am sure that there is a close relationship in etiology of mental deficiency to the so-called functional psychosis, so close a relationship that they must be branches of the same tree and frequently we see cases that impress us more and more that mental deficiency is not an entity but a combination of symptoms dependent upon the localization of damage of the central nervous system which involves the amount of damage done as well as the degree and extent. We have seen the statement of our predecessors as to heredity being the greatest single causative factor dwindle from 90% to 50% and I have been teaching that unalloyed I can not find over 30% directly attributable to heredity and to quote the writings of F. Douglas Turner, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution of Colchester, England, who states "The number of cases definitely due to heredity alone, and to no other cause, may be somewhere between 5 and 10% of the whole number."

We have been led to believe that syphilis was a minor factor in the causation of mental deficiency, yet we see no less than 30% of the cases in our out-patient clinics that have the physical stigmata of deviation attributable to congenital syphilis and when I see, as I did in our last outpatient clinic held at this institution, a boy fifteen years old with Hutchinsonian teeth and the whole gamut of stigmata attributable to specific disease accompanied to the clinic for examination by his two year old sister who was a mongoloid imbecile, I can not help but be suspicious.

We have with modern mental hygiene been given hopes that environment alone will correct the abnormal behavior of the child and if applied at an early age, with present knowledge of psychology, the delinquent and the psychotic may be prevented. These methods, if applied to the high-grade feeble-minded, the borderline and the constitutional psychopath that we see and attempt to live with, are not very encouraging and do not make me at all optimistic and I prefer not to emanate any false hopes from these methods. I would, however, welcome a return to the interest in scientific research as to causation and hope that stimulation to such research will be given the obstetrician, the pediatrician, the pathologist, the histologist, the biochemist and the bacteriologist.

#### *Construction:*

As indicated by the Trustees' Report, we will give the details of the present

situation as to construction that has been carried on by means of special appropriations, which is a part of the program for the completion of the institution to a capacity of 2,000 beds.

There have been completed and accepted two additional school rooms, re-modelling of Administration Building for additional employees' quarters, power plant equipment, Kitchen and Service Building, sprinkler system in the Manual Training Building, kitchen and dining-room equipment has been furnished and in operation, building for mechanical work and garage.

We have under construction and near completion: Employees' Dormitory, hot water line extension which includes tunnel from Power House to Laundry Angle. A large part of the appropriation for walks and roads has been expended, Assembly Building is nearly ready for occupancy, building for contagious hospital is in process of construction, Infirmary Building has been accepted but not ready for occupancy, Nursery Building is in process of completion, Heating Plant equipment has been completed in so far as appropriation would permit, purchase of additional land on Trapelo Road has been consummated, power plant equipment which includes under-ground conduit for wiring for all electrical feed wires to all buildings, and survey of water situation by engineers for Templeton Colony. Water supply at Colony is an emergency situation and demands action in the coming year regardless of economic situation, although our budget requests for 1933 are made with full comprehension of limited available appropriations.

The program for the completion of the institution to a 2,000 bed capacity consists of the following requests which were made and approved by the Board of Trustees in the present year and subject to the action of present or future legislatures and dependent upon resources available to that body is as follows:

1. Three buildings for nursery type, to accommodate 50 each.
2. Two buildings for young girls, to accommodate 100 each.
3. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
4. Building for older men, infirmary type, to accommodate 100.
5. Hospital facilities for male patients and employees, and female patients and employees.
6. Administration building.
7. Sewer facilities extension.
8. Two cottages for officer employees.
9. Revamping and alteration of house purchased with land from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for duplex house for officer employees.
10. Street lighting.
11. Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities.
12. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
13. Building for propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants.
14. Laundry equipment for Templeton Colony.
15. Equipment of new buildings under present construction.
16. Remodelling center wing of West Building for added dining-room and reception room space.
17. Roads, grading and side-walks.
18. Telephone extension.

In regard to these appropriations requested, we have been provided with the essentials for the carrying on of the institution in its maintenance, such as the facilities for culinary purposes, laundry and housing of employees. There remains such essentials to be completed as further extension to heating and power plant equipment, sewerage and hot water and our situation is such at the present time that future building will be in a great measure in the nature of construction to house patients.

#### *Social Service Department:*

At present the Social Service Department has its regular staff of three full time workers, but the work of the year has been greatly handicapped by vacancies in the staff. In spite of a small staff, the department has been able to continue the training of students from Simmons College School of Social Work, including two students, this fall, starting the latter part of October.

A total of 764 cases was handled by the department during the year. This in-

cludes 67 patients on parole ; 2 girls discharged from escape from parole, and 1 parole girl continued on escape from last year; 41 investigations prior to vacation, parole or discharge of patients; 34 investigations made to locate relatives of patients in the School; 17 histories of patients after admission; follow-up of 14 patients on extended visit and of 32 discharged patients; 6 escaped patients; 457 histories taken at out-patient clinics; follow-up of 39 out-patients; 40 research cases; and 14 miscellaneous cases. In addition 25 homes were investigated upon receipt of application for the placement at work of a boy or girl. A total of 1,028 visits was made in the community to patients paroled, on visit, or discharged; to relatives, friends and employers of patients; and to social agencies and others.

Sixty-seven patients have been on parole during the year (26 males and 41 females). No girls have escaped from parole but one was continued from last year, not having been located. Two boys eloped this year and have not been returned. Two boys and one girl were discharged from parole, as they were fairly well-adjusted at the time, considering their mentality and environment. Three boys were returned because of poor work and conduct. One other boy was returned after a few days as his employer did not feel satisfied, but it was felt the boy was not given sufficient time for adjustment and he will be tried again. Six boys who had never had a previous trial were paroled and are doing well except for one mentioned on escape. Three boys with no relatives to assist were given an opportunity to go out daily to look for work. Only one was successful and is now on parole. Five girls were returned, three because of poor work and two through no fault of their own, as they were placed at temporary work and did well. One girl on parole to her sister was placed by her at work in an unsuitable environment, became pregnant and was transferred to Tewksbury for confinement. Six new girls were paroled, five at work in private families and one with relatives. One girl returned, was later paroled to an aunt. The total number on parole at the end of the year is 53 (18 males and 35 females.)

Similar to the report of last year, the outstanding features of supervision have been the difficulties encountered in placing patients ready for parole, and in keeping them outside the School. When normal people will work for almost any wage, or for board and room, it is useless to expect defectives to do any better, and certainly they are fortunate if any openings for them in the community can be found. Practically every girl placed in a private family or boy on a farm has had wages reduced, often more than once, so that the majority receive maintenance plus a small wage which only by careful planning can be made to cover clothing and simple recreation. In every case when an employer found it impossible to continue the same wages, the patient begged to remain at any wage or none at all, which proves that on the whole our boys and girls are contented in the homes where we place them. However, it is important for the supervisors to watch such a situation closely, and guide both patient and employer toward the right relationship. It is easy for the patient with his suggestibility and lack of reasoning power to be swayed by feelings of loyalty to the employer when confronted with a return to the school, but later he may become disgruntled over the amount of work expected of him, especially when he has been receiving larger wages. On the other hand, the employer may take the attitude that "cheap help may be obtained from a State institution" and impose upon the defective if he receives the impression that the important factor is that the patient be kept outside the institution. Nevertheless, in the majority of cases, we have found the patient contented and the employer anxious to make up to him for the lack of wages in small personal ways.

Doubtless because of economic conditions in the homes, fewer applications were made for patients' vacations this year, and consequently a smaller number were referred for home investigation. In several instances it was found that the families were supported by local relief agencies, so vacation requests were refused. In five cases the School took the initiative in looking up relatives or friends for the purpose of planning with them for the patient's parole or discharge, but in only one case was the home situation approved for the patient's return. In five other cases, relatives requested the patient's release for indefinite home care, but in only one case did the investigation show that the home and supervision would be adequate



for the patient's trial. Six investigations were made to follow the escape of patients not on parole, four from the School and two on visit.

This year the department participated in several activities outside the usual routine. As secretary of a conference of social workers from the State Schools in New England and New York States, held at Laconia State School the previous year, the Head Social Worker compiled a report of the proceedings. A two day conference of the same group was held at Belchertown in October and attended by two social workers. A paper prepared by the department was presented, giving the results of a study of 100 cases discharged from the School in the last ten years. The department also had a share in the survey of three County Training Schools made by the School. Visits were made to the training schools preliminary to arrival of our Traveling clinic, and by interviews with Superintendents and teachers at the training schools and study of their records, arrangements were made for obtaining a history of each boy examined.

Again, due to our small social service staff and the pressure of routine, the research work has suffered. The medical research study of out-patients with diagnosis of active or possible psychosis with which the department is assisting, was continued as far as time would allow, and should be greatly extended during the coming months.

#### *Psychological Department:*

The psychometric work of the department for the past year is represented by a total of 1,412 examinations, 106 admission studies, 621 routine re-examinations of house patients and 685 out-patient examinations. Included in this out-patient total are 48 juvenile delinquents examined in accordance with the law prior to their sentence by the court and 118 cases examined in a survey of three County Training Schools.

By a careful selection of new admissions on the part of the Medical Staff, a continued effort has been made during the past year to reduce in some measure the high percentage of imbeciles and idiots in the institutional population. There have been 106 cases admitted, 75 males and 31 females; of this number 7 are of idiot grade, 5 males and 2 females; 21 imbeciles, 12 males and 9 females; 61 morons, 46 males and 15 females; and 17 borderline, 13 males and 4 females. That is 74% of the total admissions for the year, 77 cases, have had an intelligence quotient of 50 or above, but in order to appreciate the significance of this figure it must be compared with the cases of equal grade discharged during the same period. Although 77 morons have been added to the population, there have been returned to the community 64 cases of equal mental ability, making the net increase in number of morons in the institution only 13. Furthermore, the discharged patients who had been trained to the limit of their capacity, have been replaced by individuals comparatively untrained, frequently poorly adjusted socially and pedagogically and of so low a chronological age as to require years of training to render them assets in the conduct of the institution. According to the psychological index, the population is distributed as follows: 16% idiots, 45% imbeciles, 33% morons and 6% borderline cases. There are, therefore, at the present time 61% of the total enrollment with Intelligence Quotient less than 50. This represents a decrease of only 2% from the 1931 figure and some of this must be discounted because of the slight change in I. Q. necessary to change a patient's statistical status from "imbecile" to "moron". But the 13 morons admitted in excess of those discharged do represent progress in the direction of a real increase in number of trainable and potentially useful individuals within the institution, though the effect cannot be immediately apparent.

The 75 boys admitted have an average chronological age of 11 and average mental age of 6. The 31 girls are fifteen years old on the average with an average mental age of 7. Comparison of these figures with those for 1930-1931 shows that the admissions during the past year have been slightly older but no brighter intellectually. Reports of serious behavior difficulties before admission continued to appear in the histories with increasing frequency and there can be no doubt that it is almost exclusively the improbable type of mental defective for whom institutional care is sought. The psychologically feeble-minded maintain themselves in the community on a level lower than that of their normal associates, but manage



to make a satisfactory adjustment in spite of their meager mental equipment.

Included in the 685 out-patient examinations are 48 cases examined under the provision of Section 215, of the Acts of 1931 and 118 cases from the Training Schools, each of which will be discussed separately. The remaining 519 cases include the examination of 289 males and 230 females. Of the girls, 23% have been at least 16 years old when referred to the clinic, and the entire group has an average Intelligence Quotient of 68. The boys are distributed more or less equally over the years from seven through ten with only 11% of the cases at least 16 years old. The average Intelligence Quotient for the boys is between 69 and 70. These findings differ only slightly from those reported in previous years but there has been a change in type of case referred to the clinic which is not apparent in such statistics. This change has been a gradual one, but a five year period is sufficient to show the trend unmistakably. During the year 1926-1927 there were 424 new cases referred to the out-patient department for examination; 104 (25%) were simply questions of admission, 70 (16%) were brought because of school retardation, and 61 (15%) because of social difficulties ranging all the way from comparatively simple behavior problems to real delinquency. That is, 41% of the cases that year were referred because of mental inferiority, apparently uncomplicated by social problems. Considering these three major groups in 1931-1932, a change in distribution is very apparent; 96 individuals (23%) were referred primarily for admission, 83 (19%) because they were retarded in school work and 114 (28%) because of social difficulties. The 48 Juvenile Delinquents are not included in these figures. The cases referred because of mental retardation have remained practically constant in percentage, but the behavior problems have almost doubled in frequency. Considered in conjunction with the report of the traveling school clinic, and the foregoing comment on admissions, these data suggest that the agencies now available have not been sufficient to cope with the problem of social inadequacy and that other methods must be devised for dealing successfully with this question.

In the group of 48 Juvenile Delinquents (43 boys and 5 girls) there were 7 who were feeble-minded psychometrically, 19 borderline, 9 dull and 13 basal norm. The range in chronological age was from 10 through 17 with the preponderance of cases falling at the 15 and 16 year levels. The group is too small to warrant any generalizations but mention might be made of the small number of feeble-minded individuals, and the fact that a large majority of the cases were not in court for the first time. The probation following the initial offense had no deterrent effect in most instances.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department:*

There are at present 278 children enrolled in School, in classes grading as follows:

Kindergarten . . . . .	37	Grade III . . . . .	45
Grade I . . . . .	79	Grade IV . . . . .	42
Grade II . . . . .	64	Above Grade IV . . . . .	11
Total . . . . .			278

Arranged according to chronological age, mental age, and Intelligence Quotient the school children come within the following groups:

<i>Chronological Age</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Mental Age</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>I. Q.</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
6 to 6-11/12 years	1	4 to 4-11/12 years	18	39	1
7 to 7-11/12 years	5	5 to 5-11/12 years	39	40-49	39
8 to 8-11/12 years	11	6 to 6-11/12 years	53	50-59	97
9 to 9-11/12 years	18	7 to 7-11/12 years	53	60-69	107
10 to 10-11/12 years	23	8 to 8-11/12 years	63	70-79	32
11 to 11-11/12 years	30	9 to 9-11/12 years	26	80-85	2
12 to 12-11/12 years	37	10 to 10-11/12 years	19		
13 to 13-11/12 years	34	11 to 11-11/12 years	7		
14 to 14-11/12 years	50				
15 to 15-11/12 years	38				
16 to 16-11/12 years	17				
17 and over	14				

The teaching staff remains the same as in previous years, consisting of one head teacher, one kindergartner, eight grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), and three sense training teachers.

One hundred and ninety-six children have been enrolled in the three sense training classes during the past year, as follows: Seguin Classes for young moron and imbecile children, 62; classes at hospital and infirmary for children physically unable to attend regular classes, 24; classes for older imbecile boys, 28; and classes for idiots, 81.

In the physical training department, 413 children have received training, with 64 adults in evening classes for advanced work. These classes grade from children of pre-kindergarten ability to those who are able to do intricate and difficult work of approximately High School grade. Five demonstrations of gymnastic work were given during the year, children of each mental level thus having an opportunity to perform before an audience.

The music teacher has conducted chorus singing with the entire group of school children. There are, in addition, the following music classes; Girls' Chorus for adults who are able to sing 3-part music, enrollment 76; Glee Club for younger girls, 36; Boys' Glee Club, 31; class for adult imbecile girls, 36; Protestant choir, 36; Catholic choir, 30; orchestra, 16; junior orchestra, 12; toy (rhythm) orchestra, 63; number of girls taking lessons on instruments, 54; boys in band, 24; in beginners' band, 12; boys in training, 12. Five community sings, which are greatly enjoyed by the patients, were held during the year. The music department was also responsible for special music at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and for various school entertainments during the year. The boys' band meets two evenings a week, and has played during the year for entertainments and parties. At the close of the school year, the combined band, orchestra, gymnastic and singing classes gave a pageant on the lawn.

One hundred and fifty girls have been enrolled in the domestic science department, 58 school children and 92 girls 16 years of age or over. Girls are placed in domestic science classes as soon as they reach second grade in school. The advanced classes are made up of adults who learn to do practical work in cooking, serving of food, and care of the home. They have made 372 decorated birthday cakes for school pupils. An exhibition of cooking was given at the time of the annual school exhibition.

During the spring and fall, girls in the Domestic Science classes canned 1,317½ *Quarts* of fruit and vegetables, as follows; rhubarb, 893, pepper relish, 200, tomato preserve, 91, Pottsville pickle, 62, green tomato pickle, 15, cherries 20½, tomato juice 18, and apple chutney 17.

In addition, these pupils made 244 *Jars* crab apple jelly, 9 of quince jelly, 23 of apple jelly, 36, of mint jelly; total 402.

Thirty-eight children who were unable to read, non-readers, or whose reading was two years below their average school work, were given remedial work in reading during the school year. Of this number 15 made good or rapid progress, 8 fair progress, 10 were very slow, and 5 made no appreciable progress. This work is being continued.

During the past year, the teachers have held Social Hour with games and story telling one evening each week at the dormitories; have held games in the gymnasium or on the playground with large groups of children on holiday mornings. Dances have been held on alternate Tuesday evenings and on holiday evenings during the year.

Under the direction of the teachers, Christmas plays were presented by the patients in eight dormitories, as in previous years. Seven other dramatic entertainments have been given by the School department during the year. These were presented by pupils from all classes from the Sense Training group to adults not in school, for the pleasure of the whole group of patients. Three entertainments were repeated at Templeton Colony, where they were enthusiastically received.

Three Sunday School concerts were given — at Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Sunday School services are held each Sunday for the Protestant children under the direction of the teachers.

Two new schoolrooms are now in use. The addition of these rooms makes it possible to have one Sense Training Class in the school building.

Two hundred and fifty-one girls have received instruction in the Girls' Manual Training Department since December 1931. Sixty girls have been enrolled in the Knitting Room; 84 girls in the North Northwest Industrial Room for adult imbeciles, and delinquent or psychotic girls; and 34 girls in the Power Sewing Room. Voluntary classes in embroidery and other hand-work are held once each week for the older girls, about 70 girls taking advantage of this opportunity. 60 girls were enrolled in the Saturday morning dressmaking classes, and 10 girls have received training in the Beauty Parlor.

Bookbinding, a new industry, has been quite successful this past year. Patients who are engaged in this work are most interested in it, although it requires longer training than most crafts, because both speed and accuracy are involved. Books of ordinary size can be bound with buckram binding for about forty cents a volume.

Two hundred and forty-three boys have been in the various classes in the Boys' Industrial Department, and 122 little boys with mental ages of 6 years and below were engaged in work on the farm, in the cannery, and in out-door construction work.

In the Boys' and Girls' Manuals and North Northwest Industrial Class the following work was done: weaving, 6,678 yards towel and napkin material, 526½ yds. rug material, 27 yds. embroidery weaving, 1 Smyrna rug, 2 Deerfield rugs, 76 holders, 1 pillow, 3 scarfs, 91 Todd loom mats, 6 prs. curtains; embroidery, 158 runners, 64 center pieces, 41 small doilies, 1 towel, 24 pillows, 3 pictures, 6 toys, 1 tapestry footstool, 2 tapestry pillows, 1 map, 1 quilted chair seat, 6 prs. curtains; Knitting, 33 face cloths, 1 sweater, 1 pr. mittens, 20 coat hangers, 4 iron holders, 2 pr. slipperettes; Crocheting, 8 doilies, 15 face cloths, 13 scarfs, 2 scarf ends, 2 pr. slippers, 3 yokes, 14 medallions, 634 yds. lace; 4 sweaters, 14 coat hangers, 4 berets, 1 Colonial mat, 3 chair sets; Basketry, 1 bonbon basket, 3 waste baskets, 1 tray, 5 flower baskets, 1 reed mat, 4 waste baskets mended; Sewing, 242 doz. garter tips, 158 iron holders, 44 pr. suspenders, 21 costumes, 22 dolls dressed, 12 pillows, 26 dresses, 5 blouses, 1 pr. pajamas, 8 slips, 97 bean bags, 12 head bands, 17 sweaters mended, 52 caps, 12 pin cushions, 1 door stop, 9 pajama bags; Scrapbooks, 10,645 pictures cut, 77 books made, 61 books incomplete; 53 books and magazines rebound, 61 books and magazines sewed ready for binding; 2 braided rugs, 3 braided chair seats, 2 braided table mats, 10 hooked rugs, 3 hooked pillows, 5 hooked chair seats, 3 hooked table mats, 9,840 bandages rolled, 1 piano scarf stencilled, 8 waste baskets painted, 9 flower pots painted, 17 vases painted, 3 toys painted, 21 boxes painted, 2 picture puzzles cut, 2 animals cut, 6 yds. pillow lace, 6 basket ball nets, 1 tennis net, 76 net bags; Knitting room; 3,915 prs. stockings, 250 caps, 29 pr. mittens, 13 sweaters 29 pr. sport socks; beauty parlor, 5,306 haircuts, 287 manicures, 1,135 waves, 844 shampoos; barber shop, 9,441 haircuts, 58 shampoos, 8,803 shaves; 318 new mattresses, 30 mattresses renovated or repaired, 61 pillows made, 556 pillows renovated; Bench Work, (new articles), 593 coat hangers, 45 window boxes, 60 small boxes, 2 bread boards, 23 end tables 22 hanging book racks, 76 hot boards, 12 toys, 1 doll house, 20 pieces furniture, 12 footstools, 1 bathing bench, 2 coat racks, 2 screens, 2 easels, 4 mat frames, 2, book cases, 7 stage and frames for plays, 13 bases for Christmas trees, 41 ft. garlands, 6 wreaths, 2 fireplaces, 12 candles, 2 candelabra, 3 large frames, 16 signboards, 4 book ends, 36 game boards, 20 pegboards, 720 pegs, 717 blocks, 26 bean bag boards, 6 magazine racks, 7 trellises, 11 waste baskets, 4 bulletin boards; repair work, 36 tables, 170 common chairs, 39 wheel chairs, 38 rocking chairs, 2 barber chairs, 90 settees, 77 squilgee and tampico brushes, 676 vegetable boxes, 24 stools, 168 rope and hand rubbers, 53 step ladders, 17 bureaus, 8 food carts, 5 towel racks, 19 sleds, 26 lock boxes, 4 screens, 4 segregation pens, 5 desks, all beds in institution tightened and repaired, 4 music racks, willows peeled for baskets, gymnasium floor kept in condition and basement of school cleaned, 2,246 scrub and flesh brushes backed, 305 tampico brushes, 214 old brushes taken apart, 138,190 pieces printed, 445 prs. scissors sharpened, 2,451 knives sharpened, 10,825 shoes repaired, 5,000 mattress tufts cut, 4,402 scrub and flesh brushes, 306 tampico floor brushes, 469 twisted wire brushes, 98 hand brushes, 2 hearth brushes; Painting, 37 tables re-



finished, 11 bureaus refinished, 8 desks refinished, 5 counting balls painted, 18 curtain poles, 66 brackets, 281 curtain rings, 79 hot boards, 25 step ladders, 164 settees, 145 chairs, 669 coat hangers, 30 stools, 23 baskets, 22 pails, 1,294 blocks, 172 beds, 7 rug frames, 6 flower tubs, 43 flower boxes (window), 18 boxes for school materials, 55 lock boxes, 31 ring toss boards and other games, 7 rose trellises, 1 tooth brush rack, 6 bean bag boards, 6 dump cart wheels, 4 whiffle trees, 1 wagon, 3 dump carts, 1 fertilizer spreader, 380 pegs, 118 shoes, 28 sign boards lettered, 8 sleds, 29 toys, 74 fence stakes, 8 bookends, 5 doorstops, 25 posts, 12 candles, 1 doll house, 20 pieces furniture, 8 seed boxes, 75 number boards, 10 magazine racks, 15 name boards, 3 sewing cabinets, 18 bookcases and stands, 8 waste baskets, 8 tables, 53 chairs caned, 10 stools caned, 37 coir yarn and braid mats made, 110 willow baskets, 651 new brooms, 195 old brooms taken apart, 30 whisk brooms, 36 crepe paper flowers for Farm House Christmas, 450 pieces embroidery laundered, 15,276 pieces of clothing and bedding, etc., and 102 draperies, etc. made in Sewing Room.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$27,920.53.

#### *Waverley Out-patient clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 567 patients. New patients, first visit, 474, and return visits, 93.

These 567 patients (including 48 examined under Section 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 284 (50%) dull, 70; borderline, 78; normal, 47; psychotic, 54; undiagnosed, 2 and defer, 32.

#### *Traveling School Clinic:*

During this year there have been 41 weeks in the working schedule of the traveling clinic. One week was omitted because unavoidably cancelled by the City to which it had been assigned. Since it came after the first of June it was impossible to make another assignment.

The Psychological Department and Medical Staff contributed the services of a psychometrist and physician for three additional days. In spite of the fact that economic depression has caused curtailment in school department budgets, our schedule for this fall and the coming year has not been shortened. One city released one week which was promptly taken by another. Other readjustments have been made, or maybe, without loss of working days.

There are no outstanding differences in our problems as we consider the work of the past year. Those we had are still with us. We note an increase in numbers in the basal norm and dull groups, a slight decrease in the borderline group, and appreciable decrease in the number diagnosed as feeble-minded. We are impressed by the fact that many of the members of the dull and borderline groups, had they not been promoted too rapidly, might not have been presented to the clinic. They would have progressed slowly, repeating grades, and have been quite inconspicuous though considered "slow".

It is often difficult to advise as to the best readjustment for these two groups, bearing in mind the possible social and psychological effects of any marked change in school placement at this period in their careers. In a number of cities and towns there are more candidates for special classes than can be admitted with the existing facilities. This is also true of ungraded or coaching classes and the children who need this type of assistance need it acutely.

Our total number of examinations, for this year, 1,360, is somewhat smaller than in 1931 and 1930. We have had approximately as many children presented as in previous years. Our lower total is accounted for by the increase in numbers of dull and borderline children who are more difficult problems. The examination requires more time from psychiatrist and psychologist. Since the change in the law (1931) which permits the examination of children of pre-school age, as well as the examination of any child, needing it, in the opinion of the superintendent of schools, we have seen quite a number of very young children. To see them at such an early age prevents difficulties for child and school authorities later.

The Traveling Clinic was given a special assignment during the month of July and directed by the Superintendent to examine the pupils in three of the County Training Schools, Essex, Middlesex and Worcester. One hundred and ninety boys



were examined using the "Ten Fields of Inquiry" as we do in the public schools. For this survey, 25 days service was required from the psychiatrists, and 26 days service from the psychologists. The head teacher and her assistants gave the school examinations and made the correlation charts.

The statistical report follows. Twenty cities and towns were visited, and the following list shows number examined in each place. Acushnet, 15; Barnstable, 26; Bourne, 2; Dartmouth, 58; Falmouth, 38; Fall River, 109; Gloucester, 34; Lowell, 36; Lynn, 73; Mashpee, 6; Nantucket, 19; New Bedford, 180; Revere, 182; Salem, 45; Somerset, 24; Swansea, 13; Waltham, 106; Watertown, 48; Westport, 13; and Worcester, 332.

The total number examined in the public schools was 1,360, and 190 examined in the Training Schools, making a total of 1,550. The public school group had 1,159 first examinations, 192 second examinations and 9 third examinations.

The diagnoses of the 1,360 cases were as follows: feeble-minded, 516; borderline, 385; dull, 233; basal norm, 82; superior, 1 and deferred diagnoses, 143.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinics, 615; throat clinics, 293; eye clinics, 326; ear clinics, 58; underweight, 414; posture training, 95; child guidance clinic, 11; neurological clinic, 5.

The recommendations to school departments were as follows: Special class, 836; ungraded, or coaching classes, 236; exclude from school, 33; institutional care now, 59; institutional care later, 105; continue in regular grades, 196; speech training, 228; and specific reading disability, 24.

#### *Clinical Teaching:*

There were 31 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Harvard University, Boston University School of Education, Boston University Medical School, Webber College, Babson's Institute, Wellesley College, Emerson College, Lasell Seminary, Bouve School of Physical Instruction, Simmons College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Middlesex College, Sargent School, Tufts College, Radcliffe College, Salem State Teachers College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, Malden Hospital, Brockton Hospital, McLean Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Hospital School of Nursing, and Worcester Child Guidance Clinic.

*Official Visitors:* 16 States and 9 Foreign Countries.

During the past year we have had visitors from California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, D.C., and Hawaii, and from the following countries, Australia, Bulgaria, England, Germany, India, Ireland, Norway, Poland and two provinces of Canada, — Ontario and British Columbia.

#### *Amusements:*

The Boys' Band, which was equipped with instruments last year, has added much to the entertainment program, occupying a prominent place in all special celebrations, such as the Fourth of July and other holidays when out-door activities can be conducted.

The Boy Scout Troop has continued its activities throughout the year with pleasure and benefit to the boys in the Troop. The emphasis during the year has been largely on the promotion of the boys to higher ranks in the Scout organization and for merit badge attainments. This requires much work and study on the part of the boys and this work has been done well and enthusiastically. Six boys have been promoted to the Troop as Tenderfoot. Six boys have been promoted from Tenderfoot to Second Class. Four boys have been promoted from Second Class to First Class. Two boys have been promoted from First Class to Star Scout.

In addition, 41 merit badges in various subjects have been secured by members of the Troop, divided among 14 boys.

One investiture ceremony with exhibit of the boys' work and a program afterward was held during the year, visitors being present, and another such ceremony is in preparation at present, which ceremony will include a play given by the Troop.

A group of twelve boys had the privilege of attending a camp for one week during June and during August at Camp Massasoit on Cape Cod.

The Girls' Social Club met every other Monday evening. There were forty-five members during the year. The activities were whist parties, dances, entertain-

ments by the girls, dramatics, games, dressmaking, and quilt-making. Current events were discussed at each meeting. The girls who received the most credits for good conduct and good attendance were presented with club rings.

We have had the regular dances, baseball games with the intramural leagues, speed ball, hockey and all other out-door entertainment activities in accordance with the season.

All the buildings are now equipped with out-door play-ground materials such as swings, merry-go-rounds, slides and ocean-waves.

#### *Farm Products:*

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$83,099.05. Our farm production has been as follows: In pounds, asparagus, 6,894; beets 177,464, beet greens 7,110, dry beans 10,491, string beans 55,652, shell beans, 2,732, broccoli 921, cabbage 196,808, carrots 351,571, cauliflower 2,151, celery 8,755, swiss chard 12,990, green corn 76,272, cucumbers 11,046, egg plant 3,965, lettuce 26,280, muskmelon 1,682, onions 82,373, parsley 3, parsnips 2,000, green peas 3,741, peppers 4,355, potatoes 563,970, pumpkin 8,755, radish 11,036, rhubarb 12,401, spinach 20,241, summer squash 20,566, winter squash 74,543, tomatoes 182,108, turnips 255,480, turnip greens, 345, apples, firsts 266,937, apples, seconds 151,384, crab apples 14,608, blackberries 573, cherries 901, grapes 3,845, peaches 292, pears 5,076, plums 4,147, raspberries 403, strawberries 4,848, beef 16,792, pork 17,286, veal 374, milk 887,684, ensilage 187,775, fodder corn 4,576, corn stover 62,920, hay No. 1, — 267,396, hay greenfeed 61,062, hay meadow 10,079, mangels 43,000; wood 378 cords; ice 128 tons.

The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 2,826 barrels.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,425.11 tons, of which 816.89 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 142,600 feet.

Tests have just been completed on both the Waverley and Templeton Colony herds of cattle and are reported to be free of tuberculosis and by agglutination test are free from the infection which causes undulant fever. New and modern equipment has been added at the parent institution in Waverley in the dairy building for pasteurization of milk and sterilization of dairy equipment. Our herds both at Waverley and Templeton Colony are now accredited and free from tuberculosis and free from the bacillus of Bang.

#### *Canning:*

23,444.25 gallons of fruits and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 13,431½ gallons in 1931.

#### *Construction:*

Completed electrifying of shops and saw mill at Templeton Colony, which meant the purchase of a new saw mill, 50 horse power motor, new planer, new band saw, saw table, with motors, in mechanical shop, motor for laundry machinery and bake shop.

New suite for head farmer at Waite House at Templeton Colony.

Steam heat at Narragansett Colony.

Six feet of wooden walls at Narragansett Colony in corridors and annexes replaced with concrete.

Six acres of meadow land reclaimed at Eliot Colony, which meant 4 ditches each 1,400 feet long.

Four acres of high land at Narragansett Colony reclaimed.

Three acres of high land at Farm House Colony reclaimed.

7,000 square yards of road resurfaced at Templeton Colony.

900 square yards of new road built at the Colony.

Street lighting at the main institution in Waverley from Waverley Oaks road to Trapelo Road entrances.

Riot fence around Salvage yard.

7,400 square yards of new roads built at Waverley.

2,750 square yards of road resurfaced at Waverley.

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$582,488.94 for maintenance,

and \$472,661.70 for special appropriations. The average number of patients was 1,671.29, giving a gross weekly per capita cost of \$6.70.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,  
*Superintendent.*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

*To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932.

CASH ACCOUNT	
<i>Receipts</i>	
<i>Income</i>	
Board of patients . . . . .	\$17,088.42
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement . . . . .	229.32
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	\$116.02
Food . . . . .	1,248.10
Clothing and materials . . . . .	76.98
Medical and general care . . . . .	6.65
Heat and other plant operations . . . . .	13.10
Farm:	
Cows and calves . . . . .	139.42
Hides . . . . .	28.93
Sundries . . . . .	14.15
Repairs, ordinary . . . . .	333.09
Total sales . . . . .	1,976.44
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances . . . . .	347.90
Rent . . . . .	770.00
	1,117.90
Total income . . . . .	20,412.08
MAINTENANCE	
Balance from previous year, brought forward . . . . .	\$22,899.75
Appropriations, current year . . . . .	592,700.00
Total . . . . .	\$615,599.75
Expenses (as analysed below) . . . . .	582,488.94
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth . . . . .	\$33,110.81
<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>	
Personal services . . . . .	\$326,534.59
Religious instruction . . . . .	2,690.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	6,933.49
Food . . . . .	68,468.95
Clothing and materials . . . . .	17,536.01
Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	25,174.30
Medical and general care . . . . .	9,337.77
Heat and other plant operations . . . . .	59,719.02
Farm . . . . .	31,629.75
Garage and grounds . . . . .	6,340.17
Repairs ordinary . . . . .	13,213.50
Repairs and renewals . . . . .	14,911.39
Total expenses for Maintenance . . . . .	\$582,488.94
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance December 1, 1931 . . . . .	\$605,029.59
Appropriations for current year . . . . .	1,000.00
Total . . . . .	\$606,029.59
Expended during the year (see statement below) . . . . .	\$472,661.70
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth . . . . .	6,595.22
	479,256.92
Balance November 30, 1932, carried to next year . . . . .	126,772.67



OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Equipment of storehouse.	Ch. 115, 1930	\$10,000.00	—	\$9,995.50	\$4.50*
Kitchen and dining room.	115, 1930	140,000.00	\$15,756.20	134,727.06	5,272.94*
Bldg. for Mechanical Work	115, 1930	10,000.00	1,996.58	9,824.71	175.29*
Laundry Machinery.	115, 1930	10,000.00	—	9,790.25	209.75*
Power Equipment	115, 1930	21,000.00	378.89	20,963.53	36.47*
Furnishing Kitchen and Dining room	245, 1931	35,563.25	10,498.13	35,333.49	229.76
Purchase of additional land	245, 1931	26,000.00	—	25,632.59	367.41
Sprinklers	245, 1931	2,800.00	—	1,982.00	818.00
Walks and roads	245, 1931	5,000.00	1,862.95	1,862.95	3,137.05
Hot water lines.	245, 1931	17,500.00	6,297.62	7,564.46	9,935.54
Equipment heating plant.	245, 1931	60,000.00	52,492.42	53,578.89	6,421.11
Bldg. Contagious Hospital	245, 1931	15,000.00	5,811.95	5,811.95	9,188.05
Employees' Dormitory	268, 1931	152,436.75	128,593.15	128,628.80	23,807.95
Assembly Building	268, 1931	80,000.00	58,931.79	67,972.74	12,027.26
Nursery Building	268, 1931	59,000.00	45,764.54	49,685.39	9,314.61
Two schoolrooms	268, 1931	25,000.00	12,588.51	22,555.42	2,444.58
Employees' quarters	170, 1932	40,000.00	34,279.61	34,279.61	5,720.39
Infirmiry building — Construction	269, 1931	147,000.00	84,002.35	120,896.55	26,103.45
Furnishing and equipment new buildings	245, 268, 1931	1,610.43	—	—	1,610.43
Furnishing:					
Infirmiry building	268, 1931	7,000.00	5,889.30	5,889.30	1,110.70
Employees' quarters	268, 1931	4,000.00	2,434.38	2,434.38	1,565.62
Two schoolrooms	268, 1931	1,100.00	833.90	833.90	266.10
Employees' dormitory.	268, 1931	5,700.00	664.08	664.08	5,035.92
Nursery Building	268, 1931	4,000.00	127.45	127.45	3,872.55
Assembly Building	268, 1931	6,200.00	2,826.86	2,826.86	3,373.14
Water supply — Templeton Colony	170, 1932	1,000.00	576.95	576.95	423.05
Purchase of certain land	115, 1930	25,500.00	—	25,049.64	450.36*
Certain land	127, 1928	500.00	54.09	54.09	445.91*
		\$912,910.43	\$472,661.70	\$779,542.54	\$133,367.89

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *)	\$6,595.22
Balance carried to next year	126,772.67
Total as above	\$133,367.89

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,671.29.

Total cost of maintenance, \$582,488.94.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.70.

Receipt from sales, \$1,976.44.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0227.

All other institution receipts, \$18,435.64.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.2061.

Net weekly per capita \$6.47.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

## VALUATION

November 30, 1932

## Real Estate

Land, 2,051.69 acres	\$150,261.00
Buildings	1,971,485.28
	\$2,121,746.28

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$5,322.29
Food	37,691.93
Clothing and materials	31,515.55
Furnishings and household supplies	218,061.53
Medical and general care	25,517.07
Heat and other plant operation	6,904.74
Farm	56,904.07
Garage and grounds	10,168.18
Repairs	16,224.88
	\$408,310.24

## SUMMARY

Real estate	\$2,121,746.28
Personal property	408,310.24
	\$2,530,056.52



## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1932

<i>Cash Statement</i>		
Balance on hand December 1, 1931		\$1,241.06
<i>Receipts</i>		
Income from invested funds	\$3,268.86	
Less:		
Accrued interest on bonds purchased	67.91	
Refund of December 1, 1931, interest on Nebraska Power Company bond, surrendered	25.00	
		3,175.95
Interest on deposits		1.40
Rents		220.00
105 Nebraska Power Company bonds surrendered on call		1,050.00
		<u>\$5,688.41</u>
<i>Payments</i>		
Auditor		\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box		10.00
Personal services		497.64
Miscellaneous expenses		112.24
Federal revenue taxes		.04
Purchase of securities:		
99 1/2 \$1,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company bond 5s 1965	\$997.50	
84 \$1,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada 5s 1960	851.25	
88 \$1,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada 5s 1960	882.50	
85 \$1,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada 5s 1955	857.50	
		3,588.75
Rowell Estate:		
Taxes and water rates	\$109.26	
Insurance	23.88	
Plumbing	26.20	
		<u>159.34</u>
		\$4,393.01
Balance on hand November 30, 1932		<u>1,295.40</u>
		<u>\$5,688.41</u>

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND  
November 30, 1932

			Securities	Bonds	Par Value	Cost
5	\$1,000.00	5%	Alabama Power Company	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000.00	5%	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965	2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000.00	5%	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000.00	5%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1960	2,000.00	1,733.75
1	1,000.00	5%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1965	1,000.00	857.50
2	1,000.00	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000.00	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	1,000.00	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	1,000.00	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	1,000.00	4%	Illinois Central Railroad	1957	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	1,000.00	5%	International Securities Corporation	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	1,000.00	5½%	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	1,000.00	5½%	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000.00	4%	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000.00	4½%	Northern States Power Company	1961	5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000.00	4½%	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981	3,000.00	2,760.00
3	1,000.00	5%	Puget Sound Power Company	1933	3,000.00	3,045.00
4	1,000.00	4%	Union Pacific Railway Company	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	1,000.00	5%	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co.	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00
12	100.00		Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock	1,200.00	3,600.00
					\$76,200.00	\$72,650.20
					Assessed Value	
Real Estate:						
	Cowich	Land in Templeton			\$350.00	
	Dyer	Land in Templeton			800.00	
	Norcross	Land in Templeton			1,250.00	
	Thompson	Land in Templeton			300.00	
	Rowell	Land and Buildings at Amesbury			3,100.00	
						5,800.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company						1,295.40
						\$79,745.60

Respectfully submitted,  
STEPHEN BOWEN,  
Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION ON THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1932.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. During the year, one \$1,000 bond of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and three \$1,000 bonds of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada were purchased.

One \$1,000 bond of the Nebraska Power Company due June 1, 1949, was called, and was surrendered during the period.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, and the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION  
Financial Statement  
For Year Ended November 30, 1932

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1931:			
Cash on deposit		\$1,241.06	
Investments at par		73,200.00	
			\$74,441.06
Income:			
Regular interest on investments.	\$3,268.86		
Less:			
Adjustments	92.91		
		\$3,175.95	
Interest on bank deposits		1.40	
Rents		220.00	
			3,397.35
Securities matured:			
\$1,000 Nebraska Power Company bond due June 1, 1949, surrendered on call			\$1,050.00
Increase in par value of securities			3,000.00
			\$81,888.41
General expenditures			\$644.88
Taxes and maintenance of real estate			159.34
Federal revenue taxes:			.04
Purchase of securities:			
\$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$997.50	
\$3,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada bonds		2,591.25	
			3,588.75
Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1932:			
Cash on deposit		\$1,295.40	
Investments at par		76,200.00	
			77,495.40
			\$81,888.41

<i>Assets</i>	
Cash . . . . .	\$1,295.40
Securities at cost . . . . .	72,650.20
Real estate . . . . .	5,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$79,745.60
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Liquidation account . . . . .	\$475.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account . . . . .	79,270.60
	<hr/>
	\$79,745.60

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON.

December 6, 1932.

*Auditor.*

December 6, 1932.

Norfolk, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES E. PENDERGAST,

*Notary Public.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of <i>opening</i> as an institution for feeble-minded, 1847.									
2. Type of institution: State.									
3. Institution plant:									
Value of institution property:									
Real estate including buildings . . . . .								\$2,121,746.28	
Personal property . . . . .								408,310.24	
								<hr/>	
Total acreage of main institution property . . . . .								\$2,530,056.52	
Total owned, 203.29 acres.									
Colonies owned, number, total acreage, 1,848.4 acres.									
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48 acres.									
4. Officers and employees:	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Superintendents . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Assistant superintendents . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Other staff physicians . . . . .	3	5	8	—	—	—			
Psychologists . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—			
(Resident) dentists . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Principal of school . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Teachers of grade subjects . . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—			
Teachers of special subjects . . . . .	1	7	8	—	—	—			
Social workers . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—			
Stewards . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Graduate nurses . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Matrons . . . . .	—	17	17	—	—	—			
Attendants . . . . .	39	126	165	1	2	3			
All others . . . . .	63	63	126	2	1	3			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Total officers and employees . . . . .	110	233	343	3	3	6			
5. Census of patient population at end of year:									
In institution:									
	M.	WHITE F.	T.	M.	COLORED F.	T.			
Feeble-minded (not epileptic) . . . . .	963	598	1,561	20	13	33			
Feeble-minded epileptics . . . . .	36	32	68	2	1	3			
Other (specify) I. Q. .75 or over . . . . .	20	9	29	—	—	—			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Total . . . . .	1,019	639	1,658	22	14	36			
Enrolled but absent from institution <sup>1</sup>									
	M.	WHITE F.	T.	M.	COLORED F.	T.			
On parole . . . . .	16	35	51	2	1	3			
On visit . . . . .	29	17	46	—	—	—			
On escape (not paroled) . . . . .	8	3	11	—	—	—			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
Total . . . . .	53	55	108	2	1	3			
Grand Total . . . . .	1,072	694	1,766	24	15	39			

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year	M.	F.	T.
Includes 4 male patients I. Q. .75 or over.	1,016	651	1,667
Includes 5 female patients I. Q. .75 or over.			

TABLE 2. Financial Statement  
See Treasurer's Report for Data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). Movement of Feeble-minded Population

For year beginning October 1, 1931 and ending September 30, 1932			
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:	M.	F.	T.
In institution	982	655	1,637
Away from institution	77	43	120
Total	1,059	698	1,757
2. Admissions during year:			
a. First admissions	68	31	99
b. Readmissions	3	1	4
c. Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded	—	1	1
Total received during year	71	33	104
3. Total on books during year	1,130	731	1,861
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths)	62	14	76
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state	—	1	1
6. Died during year	13	8	21
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	75	23	98
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution	1,021	633	1,654
Away from institution	51	51	102
Total actual cards	1,072	684	1,756

This Table includes as Feeble-minded all cases with I. Q. under .75.

TABLE 3 (b). Movement of Total Patient Population

For year beginning October 1, 1931 and ending September 30, 1932			
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:	M.	F.	T.
In institution	1,017	656	1,673
Away from institution	80	45	125
Total	1,097	701	1,798
2. Received during year	77	33	110
3. Total on books during year (includes total of items 1 and 2)	1,174	734	1,908
4. Discharged			
a. Into community	65	16	81
b. To all other institutions	—	1	1
c. Died	13	8	21
Total	78	25	103
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution	1,041	653	1,694
Away from institution	55	56	111
Total	1,096	709	1,805

Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the Year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feeble-minded at beginning of the statistical year have been given a classification of Not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients Not Mentally Defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of the statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feeble-minded group by the end of institution year.

TABLE 4. Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions

NOTE: — Tables 4-13 inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1932, and refer to feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	8	2	10	8	2	10	—	—	—
Imbecile	13	8	21	11	8	19	2	—	2
Moron	50	22	72	49	21	70	1	1	2
Total	71	32	103	68	31	99	3	1	4



TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	T.	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States . . .	66	30	96	32	39	23	11	17	10
Canada <sup>1</sup> . . .	1	—	1	5	9	2	1	2	1
England . . .	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	1
Greece . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland . . .	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	3	3
Italy . . .	1	—	1	11	10	10	8	6	6
Poland . . .	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Russia . . .	—	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	—
Sweden . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey in Asia . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies <sup>2</sup> . . .	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Unascertained . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	2	2
Total . . .	68	31	99	68	68	42	31	31	23

<sup>1</sup>Includes Newfoundland.<sup>2</sup>Except Cuba and Porto Rico.TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth . . . . .	66	30	96
Citizens by naturalization . . . . .	1	1	2
Aliens . . . . .	1	—	1
Total . . . . .	68	31	99

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status.*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years . . . . .	24	7	31	5	1	6	2	2	4	17	4	21
10 to 14 years . . . . .	35	10	45	1	1	2	7	—	7	27	9	36
15 to 19 years . . . . .	8	9	17	1	—	1	2	3	5	5	6	11
20 to 24 years . . . . .	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
25 to 29 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	68	31	99	8	2	10	11	8	19	49	21	70

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single . . . . .	68	31	99	8	2	10	11	8	19	49	21	70
Total . . . . .	68	31	99	8	2	10	11	8	19	49	21	70

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban . . . . .	64	30	94	8	2	10	10	8	18	46	20	66
Rural . . . . .	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4
Total . . . . .	68	31	99	8	2	10	11	8	19	49	21	70

TANLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marginal . . . . .	68	30	98	8	2	10	11	7	18	49	21	70
Total . . . . .	68	31	99	8	2	10	11	8	19	49	21	70

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
10 to 14 years . . . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
15 to 19 years . . . . .	30	3	33	1	1	2	7	—	7	22	2	24
20 to 24 years . . . . .	16	4	20	1	1	2	3	—	3	12	3	15
25 to 29 years . . . . .	4	2	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	4
30 to 34 years . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
35 to 39 years . . . . .	2	4	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	4
40 to 44 years . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 49 years . . . . .	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
50 to 54 years . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total . . . . .	62	14	76	4	3	7	16	1	17	42	10	52

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
10 to 14 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 years . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
20 to 24 years . . . . .	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 years . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 to 39 years . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
45 to 49 years . . . . .	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
55 to 59 years . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
60 years and over . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	13	8	21	8	3	11	4	1	5	1	4	5

TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases:</i>												
Tuberculosis of lungs . . . . .	3	1	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other forms of tuberculosis . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nervous System:</i>												
Epilepsy . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Circulatory System:</i>												
Endocarditis and myocarditis . . . . .	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	3	3
<i>Respiratory System:</i>												
Pleurisy . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Digestive System:</i>												
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhea and enteritis . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia and intestinal obstruction . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Genito-Urinary System:</i>												
Acute nephritis . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Violence</i>												
Accidental traumatism . . . . .	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	13	8	21	8	3	11	4	1	5	1	4	5

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL  
AT WALTHAM (Feltz - recorded)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30,

1933

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE  
500. 3-'34. Order 840.

OCCUPATIONAL PRINTING PLANT  
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES  
GARDNER STATE COLONY  
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[Post Office Address: Waverley, Mass.]

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### TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1933.

We have now enrolled 1,931 inmates. The exact number present, however, on November 30, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,831 of whom 1,514 were at Waverley and 317 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The Treasurer reports the final settlement of the Rowell estate and the investment of the proceeds as will appear in his annual statement.

He was authorized to invest for the time being in four savings banks in Boston, \$12,000, to wit:

Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston . . . . .	\$4,000
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank . . . . .	4,000
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others . . . . .	2,000
Franklin Savings Bank . . . . .	2,000

In considering the question of the new construction work heretofore asked for, the Board unanimously approved the constructions requested as voted at the July meeting in 1932, with the amendment that an Infirmary Building be substituted for the request for three Nursery Buildings.

The much mooted question of the supply of water for the Templeton Colony has been settled by the village of Baldwinsville voting to approve the water system from Queen Lake. This most satisfactory conclusion of a troublesome question has been accomplished by a Federal Loan, the village of Baldwinsville furnishing a certain amount of the sum necessary for the installing of the system and the Federal Government supplying a certain amount.

A list of requests for special appropriations as will fully appear in the Superintendent's report was sent in to the Department of Mental Diseases in September last.

On the 20th day of April, 1933, Francis H. Dewey died at his home in Worcester, after an illness of four days from pneumonia. He was elected a Trustee of this school in 1912.

A faithful and regular attendant, he brought the valuable aid of his clear thinking and sound reasoning to our problems. His personality won for him the respect and affection of the members of this Board who will miss him constantly.

Early in the year when four of the new buildings were approaching completion it seemed that a change should be made in the method of naming the buildings here. They have been named to denote the purpose for which they were used, or with reference to their position on the grounds of the school. As the result of the discussion which took place, it was suggested that four of the buildings be named after "original benefactors" of the school. A committee of the Trustees was appointed by the President of the Board to select names for these four buildings.

They reported at a later meeting the following:

- that the new infirmary be named Seguin Building;
- that the new employees' dormitory be named Tarbell Hall;
- that the nursery building be named Wheatley Hall; and
- that the entertainment building be named Howe Hall.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted and the buildings were named accordingly.

Quoting from the first report of the Trustees of the "Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth" (the name under which this school was originally incorporated) dated January 7, 1852, we read that Dr. Edward Seguin of Paris "has agreed to take charge of the school long enough to organize the classes and introduce his method of training. He has now been engaged about two months in training some thirty pupils and has given abundant proof of his ability."

His methods have been followed to the present day.

That his memory may be kept ever before our staff, our employees and visitors to the school, the new infirmary shall bear his name and be named "Seguin Building."

Dr. Samuel G. Howe the founder, first Superintendent and first President closed the first report of the Trustees with these words, "The undersigned will not doubt that the Legislature of Massachusetts, having undertaken this work of humanity will carry it on and bring it to perfection. What has been done by the feeble hands of its beginners is but little compared with what can be done by abler successors, provided the Legislature grants them its countenance and aid."

The history of the school from that time to this shows how faithfully the successive Legislatures have fulfilled the hopes of Dr. Howe.

So the committee of your Trustees appointed at the April meeting to select names for four of the new and important buildings just completed have placed *his* name on the beautiful new entertainment building and named it "Howe Hall."

Dr. George G. Tarbell, Assistant Superintendent when the School was in South Board, was later a member of the Corporation, Trustee and President of the Board at the time of his death.

To him and to Dr. Fernald we are largely indebted for the site of the School at Waverley and later for the purchase and establishing of the Colony in Templeton. It would take long to enumerate what those two men working together did for this institution, for its inmates and for the generations to come.

To perpetuate his name the fine new building for employees has been named "Tarbell Hall." Some of those employees are still here and can remember the interest he took in their well-being.

For our last President, Dr. Frank G. Wheatley, beloved by every member of this Board, and we may safely say by all with whom he came in contact here, the new nursery building is named "Wheatley Hall." An appropriate selection too, for his first thought was for the children, our charges, whose welfare was always in his mind.

As the Massachusetts Legislature, in which body Dr. Howe in 1852 placed his reliance for the safe future of this institution, gave up the name of the Commonwealth in order to honor and perpetuate the *one* man whose name alone embodies what this School stands for, and by its Act renamed it "The Walter E. Fernald State School."

So, here and now, we have voted to perpetuate the names of the four men who should always be remembered with the one whose name the School now bears, as those most responsible for the beginning and carrying on of the task which has fallen on the shoulders of these Trustees and of those who shall come after them.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

STEPHEN BOWEN

THOMAS N. CARVER

THEODORE CHAMBERLIN, M.D.

PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M.D.

MOSES H. GULESIAN

RUSSELL H. STAFFORD

HELEN C. TAYLOR

CHARLES E. WARE

ROGER S. WARNER

*Trustees.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the eighty-sixth annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1933, including the statistical tables.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled November 30, 1932 . . . . .	1,102	708	1,810
Number actually present November 30, 1932 . . . . .	1,056	661	1,717
Admissions during the year . . . . .	78	150	228
Voluntary Commitments . . . . .	39	79	118
Court Commitments . . . . .	39	71	110
Whole number enrolled during the year . . . . .	1,180	858	2,038
Discharged during the year . . . . .	50	34	84
Deaths . . . . .	17	6	23
Number enrolled November 30, 1933 . . . . .	1,113	818	1,931
Number actually present November 30, 1933 . . . . .	1,061	770	1,831
At Waverley . . . . .	744	770	1,514
At Templeton Colony . . . . .	317	-	317
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1932 . . . . .	1,020.72	650.57	1,671.29
Daily average number of patients actually present in 1933 . . . . .	1,033.52	704.93	1,738.45
Applications for admission during the year . . . . .			376

*Admissions:* 228 patients admitted. (78 male and 150 female)

11 with an intelligence quotient less than 20.

82 with an intelligence quotient less than 50.

135 with an intelligence quotient of 50 and over.

*Discharges:* 84 patients discharged. (50 male and 34 female).

2 returned and discharged outright from escape.

1 discharged outright.

6 discharged outright to relatives.

5 discharged from parole.

1 committed to Shirley School while at home on visit.

1 committed to Bridgewater-Department of Defective Delinquents (male) while at home on visit.

5 not feeble-minded.

1 deported to Florida.

3 deported to New York.

1 deported to New Hampshire.

1 deported to Vermont.

1 deported to California.

10 committed to Insane Hospitals.

4 committed to Monson State Hospital.

2 committed to Bridgewater — Department for Male Defective Delinquents.

3 committed to Bridgewater — Dept. for Female Defective Delinquents.

5 transferred to Wrentham State School.

5 transferred to Belchertown State School.

27 others discharged by usual methods of routine.

*Deaths:* (17 male and 6 female)

1 Bronchial pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 Bronchial pneumonia, influenza.

1 Lobar pneumonia.

3 Pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 Pulmonary tuberculosis, volvulus.

1 Pulmonary abscess.

1 intussusception.

1 acute bronchitis.

1 acute bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis.

1 Influenza

1 Influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis



- 1 Influenza, pneumonia
- 2 Epilepsy
- 1 Cerebral embolism
- 1 Facial erysipelas, suppurative
- 2 Cerebral hemorrhage
- 1 Carcinoma of uterus
- 1 Chronic endocarditis, rheumatic heart disease
- 1 Purulent cystitis, pyonephrosis, peritonitis

There were only three autopsies performed during the past year, permission being impossible to obtain in any greater number of cases, which gives us a small proportion of autopsies performed, about 13% of the deaths.

There were 5 deaths from tuberculosis, which is about 22% of the deaths. Although there were more deaths in 1933 than in 1932, the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis was lower.

The total number of deaths this year was 23, making a death rate for the past year of 1.32%, or 13.2 per thousand as compared with the death rate in the community at large, which is 11.5 per thousand, as given by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

There were no sudden deaths, therefore no necessity for consultation of the Medical Examiner of this district.

At the date of this report, we have 1,831 patients actually present. Our average number present for the year was 1,738.45.

Our admissions have increased by reason of additional capacity, actually admitting 228. Our discharges during the year were 84, only two more than were reported for 1932. Our deaths for this year were 23 as compared with 21 for 1932. While our inmate capacity has been increased by the addition of 2 buildings for inmates, which would accommodate together a total of 166, this has decreased our overcrowding a little, as our actual capacity at the present time is 1,738. The actual population present at the close of the fiscal year, 1,831, makes an overcrowding of 93. In terms of percentage this means 5.3% of overcrowding as compared to an over-crowding last year of 11.5%.

In our present population, we have 10 individuals under 6 years of age, 5 individuals between 70 and 74 years of age, and 199 individuals over 45 years of age.

There has been considerable discussion in the last few years regarding the question of a fourth school for the feeble-minded for the Commonwealth and this has focused considerable attention on the fact that waiting lists exist. There has been considerable argument and discussion as to whether a fourth school was necessary, advisable or needed and it is not my province nor is it my purpose in this report to make argument for or against the necessity of a fourth school. The attention being focused on this question has aroused my interest in our waiting list and I have the following to report, having gone over as carefully as we can our waiting list. It is impossible to determine accurately the activity or urgency of a waiting list but we can give accurately the figures as they stand on the books at the present time and insofar as it is possible to determine the number of those who are actually on application. In going over our waiting list, within the last few months, it is shown clearly that we have 6,023 applications on our waiting list, or 4,023 applications since 1923. Of these 4,023, we have, at the time this estimate was made, 1,829 who have not been provided for with institutional care as far as known. Our applications are at the rate of approximately 350 a year. The actual number of applications this year was 376.

I have not attempted to classify our applications as to the actual number of urgent applications as this is impossible. Many individuals who are on application list do not show acute stress of circumstances or environment indicating that there is an immediate demand for their care at the time application is made. Circumstances arise very frequently in the home or in the community, or from the patient's conduct or behavior, which bring about a condition that changes the individual on our application list from a simple application to one of great urgency.

To illustrate something of the difficulties that we encounter in attempting to handle our waiting list, I would like to give as an example a case that is now withdrawn from our waiting list. This is a female, first examined by our public school clinic in 1923, at the age of 12 years and 9 months, had a mental age of 7 years and

8 months, and an I. Q. of 60. She was recommended for special class, could do only second grade work in school. At the time of the examination, however, she was sitting in the fourth grade, had been one year in the first grade, one year in the second grade, two years in the third grade and was in the fourth grade at the time of the examination. She was considered purely as one for community care and for proper school adjustment to be made. In 1930, or 7 years later, we received a telegram from a National Legislative official requesting immediate admission. The individual at this time was 20 years of age. As no possible vacancy existed for an individual of this age, admission could not be considered. The individual's examination in the community at that time stated that the individual is of low-grade mental level, family are aided by the city, that the girl is uncontrollable, pregnant and under treatment for venereal disease. She was provided for at the City Infirmary and at the State Infirmary because of illegitimate pregnancy. In February of this year, 1933, the individual being 22 years of age, the application is withdrawn, the institution having received a report from a charitable organization which details the following report "Individual had contracted venereal disease, had a miscarriage, was later cured of venereal disease, reinfected, cured and married, and now has an infant child apparently not normal. Family being supported by City Welfare Department."

This illustrates cases that may be on our waiting list, or not on our waiting list, added to or withdrawn from day to day and the above description does not differ from many on file and is not remarkably extraordinary. Recently an application was made for the admission of a woman 31 years old who has ten children.

I want to emphasize again this year, as I did last year, that the type and character of request for admission have changed even in the period of my office as Superintendent of this institution but while formerly the applications were for the individuals presenting the text-book picture of mental defect, our present application list presents problems that involve factors other than the pure question of feeble-mindedness. The so-called probable type of feeble-minded is receiving care in the community through the special class, social agencies and supervision so that the probable and well-meaning feeble-minded does not appear on file for application for admission. The improbable type is the only type that does appear on our waiting list.

There are certain factors that are so striking in our results of examinations, both in the traveling school clinic and our out-patient clinic and house cases that I feel this may be an appropriate place to have them recorded. Factors of eugenics enter into our cases in the majority of instances but when analyzed, I find that the immediate parents are not committable or certifiable as feeble-minded but are of sub-normal intellectual levels frequently. In very few cases admitted, is there actually committable parentage. It is also very common for us to find that there is evidence, physically and neurologically, in our admitted cases that the etiology may be of brain damage origin, showing clearly that factors other than heredity enter into the complexity of the problem and we may attribute disease, injury or factors purely environmental that occurred previously to or shortly after birth as of equal or more importance than heredity.

We are attempting in our diagnostic methods to have every case admitted presented to our staff of physicians and etiology determined as carefully as it is possible with our present knowledge of etiology and we find in most instances that while they may have eugenic factors, they are mixed with environmental factors and the environmental factors are more obvious and in my opinion sufficient in themselves to account for the mental defect in the individual examined. I feel I am very much in accord with the findings of Dr. Penrose of Colchester, England, who reports that in the study of the etiology of the inmates of that institution at least 50% form a mixed group that might be classifiable as having both eugenic and environmental factors. I feel from our examinations here that it is seldom we can diagnose germ plasm or heredity alone as the entire factor of mental defect. Etiological factors other than heredity enter into most cases, such as disease, or injury, occurring previous to, at or shortly after birth, of sufficient seriousness in themselves to cause mental defect.

Congenital syphilis as a factor in the etiology of mental defect is a much disputed question. It is reported that the population of institutions for the feeble-minded



have no greater percentage of positive laboratory findings for syphilis than does the general public. It has been interpreted by some as meaning that syphilis is not directly an attributable factor in mental defect. For the past two years, our staff has been considering very carefully our out-patient and admitted cases and diagnosis made on the basis of mental level and etiology. It is very clearly shown that the stigmata attributable to congenital syphilis appear in at least 20% of our cases and although the laboratory does not corroborate this high percentage, the definite symptomatology and definite history of syphilis in ancestry would warrant the statement that the percentage of congenital syphilis is as high as stated.

We have mentioned before that in our out-patient cases and in our applications for admission we see many atypical types of mental defect and there are many individuals who have been considered in the community as feeble-minded, and when examined and their symptomatology is carefully investigated, we find many cases present the improbable type of individual from the standpoint of salvaging for return to the community by means of institutional regime purely because of other factors than mental defect being involved in the cases presented for admission. Our out-patient clinics show very clearly that there is a symptomatology of psychosis in as high as 30% of the cases examined. These figures are rather interesting when we compare them with the findings of a survey made by Dr. Howe in 1850. In his report of this survey to Governor Briggs, he had examined 575 individuals in the community, reported as idiots, and in this number he found 155 or 26% who had psychosis, and as he expresses it, show a dementia from mental disease rather than a primary amentia. We talk in the present day of psychosis with the feeble-minded and with as careful an examination as we can make, with our present day equipment, we have only differed from the figures of Dr. Howe, whose work was done over 80 years ago, by 4%.

The improbable type have been admitted to this institution over a sufficient period so that at the present time there are at least and by conservative estimate 15% of our inmates who are psychotic. I do not feel that we are presenting anything very new in stating that psychosis with the feeble-minded is a common occurrence, or that our methods of examination have so greatly advanced in technique. He also estimated in his survey that there was 1.9% feeble-minded in the general public. By any method we can devise and still remain with the conservatives, we can only estimate 2% at the present time. I do not feel that there is much argument for the commonly accepted belief that the feeble-minded are greatly on the increase.

So long ago as in the days of Dr. Howe, 1850, it was recognized that psychosis was a factor in the feeble-minded and I call to your attention two cases that are in our files and recorded in the original handwriting of Dr. Howe. Case No. 43, M.P., 12 years of age, admitted in 1852, and discharged after a few months residence in 1852, as insane. Case No. 183, M.S., admitted in 1859, at the age of 8 years and 10 months, discharged at the age of 12 years, in November 1863, by reason of insanity.

This year we have had an increasing number of problems in the institution because of psychoses and we have transferred ten to mental hospitals. These of course were cases who have become so grossly bizarre in their psychotic symptomatology that it was utterly impossible to continue their care in a school for the feeble-minded, having gross and obvious hallucinations and delusions.

At the present time, we have at least 275 inmates in the institution who are definitely psychotic and although we can live with them at the present time, they do not or can not accept the training and regime of a school for the feeble-minded.

#### *Health:*

Under the subject of health, there were 43 cases of contagious diseases as follows: 2 cases of lobar pneumonia, 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 38 cases of mumps. Last year the total number was 18.

The subject of preventive medicine is paramount in our present hygiene programs of commonwealths and municipalities and that we may have some conception of what it means in an institution of this kind I want to report to you the simple procedures that take place automatically and unnoticed because they are purely a matter of routine in the institution and yet when summarized and put on paper they make a rather formidable array of figures. In 228 admissions, 3 immunizing

doses of diphtheria antitoxin are given by hypodermic injection at weekly intervals for 3 weeks, 6 months later, all admissions are given Schick Tests and if still positive, procedure is repeated until Schick Test is negative. Three prophylactic doses of typhoid are given hypodermically to all resident individuals, both employees and patients, and this is repeated every 3 years. Each case admitted is vaccinated for small pox and in all resident cases repeated every 5 years until an immune reaction is obtained. A Dick Test to ascertain susceptibility to Scarlet Fever is given to all admissions. If positive, 3 doses of stock toxoid at monthly intervals is administered. These cases are re-Dicked, after a 6 months interval, and if still positive, the procedure is repeated until Dick test is negative. Mantoux Test for tuberculosis is given to every admission. Blood specimens are obtained on every admission for Wassermann, Hinton and Kahn Tests for evidence of syphilis. This means that in the ordinary routine, 2,736 needle operations are given per year and the least number given to any one patient is 12.

Employees are also protected by typhoid prophylaxis, repeated every three years. Schick Test for diphtheria and immunization if positive, Re-Schicked after 6 months residence and if still positive the procedure is repeated.

We have had no case of diphtheria since 1929 in either patients or employees.

The last case of scarlet fever among the patients was in December, 1931.

All new admissions are also examined for the presence of tuberculosis and this includes skin test, physical examination and x-ray of chest, with reading of plates by Dr. Roy Morgan, superintendent of the Westfield State Sanatorium.

Our dental clinic has been conducted by Dr. Alfred G. Richburg, Assistant Professor of Clinical Dentistry of Tufts College Dental School, since March 1st, 1918. The department is fully equipped with modern appliances and apparatus for both dental surgery and treatment including x-rays and nitrous oxide-oxygen anaesthesia. Over a period of years considerable research has been done on the part of the dental surgeon in orthodontia and such conditions as malocclusion have received particular attention during the growing period of children. The value of this special method of treatment of this malocclusion is clearly demonstrated by plaster models made before and after this treatment over a period of years. Dr. Richburg has been very much interested in the Educational Committee Program of the Massachusetts Dental Society and delivered a paper before this society at their Boston meeting on March 22, 1933, on "Treatment, Dietary Considerations and Home Care."

Dr. William E. Chenery of our consulting staff has performed 8 operations and at the present time those of our inmate population who have needed operative procedure for tonsils and adenoids have received the benefit of this service.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, oculist, has examined and prescribed for 384 patients. He visits the institution and sees all the new cases twice each month and has been very cooperative in answering calls for emergency treatments at any time.

We have requested the services of the Massachusetts General Hospital for 14 cases of surgical procedure and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for their services in 1 case. My appreciation of their courtesy and cooperation and excellent services rendered by these institutions, I wish to express publicly in this report.

It has been necessary for us to call on Dr. Oscar B. Roberts, of Baldwinville, to attend cases of sudden illness or accident that have occurred at Templeton Colony at infrequent intervals. Inasmuch as it is impossible for us to provide a physician in constant attendance at Templeton Colony, his willingness to give us prompt and invaluable service is greatly appreciated.

We would also express our appreciation to the Superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, Dr. William A. Bryan, for his services in the care of two hernia operations for patients of this institution.

We have continued our practise of carrying on a course for the training of attendants, conducted by the staff, and the registered nurse. This particular course of training seems to be an added armament in the care of our mentally defective. From our experience it is undoubtedly of great benefit from the standpoint of the institution and from the individual attendant who receives the instruction.

#### *Religious Services:*

Religious services have been conducted here regularly every Sunday. Catholic clergy officiate in the morning and Protestant services are held in the afternoon.



Catholic services have been conducted by Rev. Dennis F. Sullivan at Waverley and by Rev. James T. Reilly at Templeton Colony.

Protestant services have been conducted by the various local clergymen at Waverley and by Rev. Philip Gregory at Templeton Colony. The services at Waverley have been conducted in rotation by Rev. Edward A. Baker, Rev. Kenneth C. Gesner, Rev. Francis E. Webster, Rev. Edgar R. Walker, Walter H. Commons, D.D., Rev. Alan L. Blacklock, Rev. Irad B. Hardy, Rev. George O. Ekwall, Rev. William Gunter, Rev. Descom D. Hoagland and Rev. Clarence G. Strippy, all of Waltham.

Hebrew services have been conducted at Waverley and at Templeton Colony by Mr. Samuel A. Margolis, who has given much of his time gratuitously.

As in the past, the clergy have always been available and most anxious to administer the rites of the various religions to the critically ill, as well as to visit patients hospitalized whenever called upon. We appreciate their assistance and services in the care of our patients.

#### *Medical Department:*

The institution was represented at the annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency and the Superintendent read a paper on "Conflicts in Diagnosis between Mental Deficiency and Certain Psychoses" and was honored in being made President of the Association.

The medical staff under the direction of the Superintendent and with all the available time that can be allotted by the social service and psychological departments is interested in research and special attention is being given in hopes that they may have further information in regard to the subject of psychoses and its relationship to mental deficiency. The institution is most anxious that provision be made to carry on research particularly in reference to etiology of mental defect. We are doing the best that it is possible for us to do with the personnel and time available but are anxiously waiting the time when Corporation funds will have reached a sufficient amount to warrant the employment of someone especially trained in research work and unhampered by routine duties, so that he may carry on, without interference or interruption, an attempt to solve some of the problems of mental defect that are becoming more and more obvious to the staff and to the Superintendent.

The medical department, I am sure, has primary interests in this. Our staff meetings continue to present all new admissions and we carefully consider all outpatient cases from the standpoint of diagnosis. We attempt in our diagnosing to determine the identity or type of affliction the individual may have, classify the symptomatology which he presents and, as far as possible, record the etiology. The methods we have to employ seem very slow and only over a long period of time do we accumulate results that furnish concrete evidence of definite factors.

There is undoubtedly increasing interest in the question of sterilization, birth control and birth selection and undoubtedly there will be legislative action in our Commonwealth regarding this subject sooner or later. A bill regarding this question is filed for consideration of the next legislative session. From anything that we can determine from our findings in this institution, insofar as we have actual knowledge of conditions and facts, we only open up the controversy between the eugenists and the environmentalists. My personal attitude towards this particular problem is that any method they can demonstrate that will alleviate the burden of the care of such an enormous group as those mentally deficient present to us, I would certainly favor. On the other hand, I can assure you that from what we know at the present time any legalized method of sterilization will furnish no panacea for this problem. As to the etiology of this great problem not only as a whole but in individuals, I think that stimulation of interest in this subject in the teaching forces of our medical schools together with special training for the obstetricians and pediatricians would undoubtedly yield results.

The question of sterilization does involve the question of parole and the question is very definitely brought to our attention whether or not sterilization would increase the possibility of parole or discharge. I have to report that in very few instances and in my belief an insignificant percentage of our cases could be paroled on the basis alone of the individuals having been sterilized. There are so many other factors involved in the parole or discharge of patients other than the problem

of future progeny that the sex question is still involved even though the possibility of parentage has been prevented. I am inclined to believe that the percentage of advantage versus disadvantage should be considered seriously. There are twenty-seven states that have a law permissive of sterilization at the present time. Yet from figures obtained, it is shown that in states that do not allow sterilization 13.4% of the patients are returned to the community, as compared with 11.5% in the states that do authorize sterilization.

*Social Service Department:*

Our social service department makes a special report of their activities which I will summarize as follows. The social service department consists of 3 workers and in the past year has had the services of 3 part-time students from the Simmons College School of Social Work.

A total of 826 cases was dealt with during the year. The purposes were as follows: 81 patients on parole; 4 on escape from parole; 44 investigations prior to vacations, 23 investigations prior to consideration for parole, discharge or visit; 10 patients followed up after discharge from parole; 23 additional histories of recent admissions; 533 histories of out-patients; 91 research cases following up out-patients; and 17 miscellaneous cases. A total of 1,000 visits was made in the community to patients under supervision, on visit or discharged; to employers, relatives, social agencies, and others, and in following up the research work on out-patients.

The economic condition has been a factor in the department's work, only 7 applications for boys to work, all from farmers. Six places were accepted and 4 of the boys placed in them were new paroles. Twenty-two applications for girls were received, and 9 of these were from employers with whom we had placed girls at other times. Twelve girls were paroled to these places, but only 6 were new paroles. We continue to have the same difficulties in regard to fair adjustment of wages for the amount of work done by the patient, as employers find it a problem to pay even the small wages we expect.

As stated in the report of last year, one of the chief difficulties of parole has been our inability to find opportunities for those patients who are ready for a trial outside the School. We endeavored to overcome this obstacle partially, by contact with relatives or friends, explaining parole to them. We also allowed certain boys to look for work when at home on vacation, first giving them concrete advice as to the methods of doing this. We have continued the merit system as the basis for parole, but our policies have become somewhat more flexible than in the past. As a result we have paroled 12 patients (6 males and 6 females) during the year to relatives or friends. This has increased our number on parole so that at the end of the year we have a total of 65 patients (24 males and 41 females) on parole and under supervision.

On basis of liberalizing parole possibilities, interviews with relatives have led to parole in 12 cases, the department handled 24 other cases in which opportunities for release from the school were sought. Four boys were given a gratuity with permission to leave the school daily to look for work, but only 1 found permanent work and is doing very well on parole as a bus boy in a lunch room. Four other boys were given permission to look for work when at home on vacation, but first a social worker visited the home and obtained the cooperation of relatives and other interested persons.

Analysis of the cases cared for by the Social Service Department indicates that certain intangible gains have been made toward increase of parole and relatives and friends do not always have a good understanding of the patient's mental condition nor do they know his actual behavior since admission. The social worker's visit often makes the real facts clearer in their minds, and they have a better understanding of the purpose and efforts of the school in behalf of the patient. Furthermore, in the case of the boys who were unsuccessful in finding work for themselves, the boys themselves have stated that they feel more contented to remain as they realize the School authorities want to give them a trial, but there really are no opportunities. The experience of lining up with dozens of others applying for work, of walking about until they were footsore, has given them an appreciation of what they have at the School in comparison to conditions outside.

In addition to the work pertaining to parole and supervision, the outstanding feature of the year's work was that in which material was collected for the research



study being conducted by the Superintendent. Follow-up visits on 91 out-patients were carried on as time allowed throughout the year, but an intensive period of research was carried on for four months. During this time the 11 state hospitals and 2 State schools in Massachusetts were visited, — several more than once, — to read the records of 475 former patients of this institution. These patients had been discharged either by direct commitment to State hospitals, or had been committed as insane after discharge from this institution. Factual information was abstracted from these records, giving length of residence in the hospitals, diagnoses, behavior leading to commitment as insane, and symptoms of psychosis which they presented after admission. This material was recorded in a card file system for statistical study, and is in such form that it will be a permanent, cumulative file available for future study. Furthermore, the records of 152 out-patients and 275 patients now in the institution have been abstracted in similar form to obtain factual information as to diagnoses, behavior, and symptoms of a psychotic nature.

Other activities, outside of case work, were in connection with the "Conference of the Eastern State Schools for the Mentally Deficient." This was held at the Rome State School, Rome, New York, and two of our social workers attended. As chairman of the conference, the head social worker was active in planning the program and making other arrangements. Material was collected by the members of the department and two papers written and presented to the conference. One paper, "A Study of Admissions in Relation to Parole" dealt with the scarcity of suitable material for future paroles as found by studying recent admissions which are so largely problem cases. The second paper, "A Handbook for Employers of Defective Boys and Girls" was used as a basis for discussion in making plans for a booklet to be used by social workers in State schools. This handbook is for distribution among employers who are supervising patients under our direction.

*Psychological Department:*

During the year ending November 30, 1933, the department has made a total of 1,784 psychometric examinations. Of these, 228 have been admission studies, 964 re-examinations of house patients, and 572 out-patient examinations. Included in this last figure are 41 individuals examined in accordance with Section 215 of the Acts of 1931.

With the increased number of admissions due to the opening of two new buildings, it was hoped by the Superintendent and medical staff that cases for admission could be so chosen as to reduce the percentage of patients of idiot and imbecile grade. That the admissions have been so selected is shown by the fact that 60% of the newly admitted cases have had an I.Q. of 50 or over. The average mental age of the group is just over six years, corresponding to the mere beginnings of first grade work, which makes it very evident that a long period of training must be completed before these individuals can be considered as possibly capable of adjustment in the community. From the purely psychometric standpoint, the number of moron or borderline cases admitted during the past year is most encouraging, but a survey of the children as individuals reveals a large majority who present social and personality difficulties to such an extent that it is extremely doubtful whether they will ever be able to adjust to the standards and problems of life in the community. The apparent advance in the proportion of high-grade patients is further curtailed by the fact that the net gain in such admissions over discharges of the same type is only 64, which figure equals the number of patients now on parole. These patients, with the exception of two individuals, are at least of moron grade. This close correspondence would indicate that while it seems impossible to increase the proportion of high-grade individuals within the institution, the medical staff, by exerting great care in choosing cases for admission, has been able, at least, to replace those cases absent from the school through parole or discharge. At the present time the distribution of patients according to psychometric level is as follows: Idiot, 15%; imbecile, 46%; moron, 33%; borderline and dull, 6%.

In the 964 re-examinations are included 209 tests done at the Templeton Colony. At the present time the distribution according to the mental level runs idiot, 1%; imbecile, 72%; moron, 26%; borderline, 1%. The average mental age of the whole group lies between 6 years 6 months and 7 years.

The 572 out-patients, excluding the 41 cases examined in accordance with Section 215, have been 311 boys and 261 girls. Of this number, 8 had no psycho-

logical examination, 3 because of examination within the week by the traveling school clinic from this institution, 4 because of entire absence of cooperation, and 1 case returned for consultation with the Superintendent. The chronological age of individuals referred corresponds closely with that reported in previous years; about one-fourth of the girls being 16 or older and the majority of the boys between 7 and 11. The type of case differs greatly however: 64% of all the girls referred demonstrated an I.Q. less than 70 while only 48% of the boys fall in this category. The average I.Q. for the girls falls well within the moron level at 67 and that for the boys is between 73 and 74. It has been noticeable for several years that the girls have been older than the boys, but the difference in intellectual levels has never been as great as during the past year.

Inspection of the reasons given for bringing the various individuals to the clinic shows that 24% have been primarily questions of admission; 12% because of school retardation, 14% requests for diagnosis and advice as to training and 21% because of social difficulties involving all degrees of maladjustment from infantile behavior problems to serious delinquency and aberrant behavior suggestive of psychosis. The 29% not accounted for above were distributed among the following reasons: Question of adoption, physical retardation, examination for purpose of research (requested by this institution) and 41 cases examined in accordance with Section 215.

In spite of the small number of cases involved, some facts of real significance are found in the examination of the data concerning these 41 juvenile delinquents. The 8 girls and 33 boys have been between 12 and 16 years of age, more than half the group being 15 or 16.

The 8 girls involved present practically the same type of problem, 6 of them were brought into court on the charge of "stubborn child" — their misdemeanors being all in the nature of sex delinquencies. The other two were charged with "breaking and entering and damage to property." One-half the group had a previous court record.

The most frequent offense in the case of the boys was breaking and entering and larceny with 12 individuals in court on this charge. Attempted breaking and entering; and using a motor vehicle without authority were next in order of frequency. Of the boys, 75% had an intelligence quotient 80 or higher.

Such statements concerning the intellectual status and "present offense" of these individuals give a very inadequate idea of the real problem involved. Twenty-seven (65%) of these 41 cases had been in court before; 16 had a record of one previous offense, 7 had been in court twice before, and 4 individuals had been in court 3 times before this arraignment. Fifteen individuals were on probation at the time of our examination. Of these 27 persons with records of previous offense, 21 were charged with repetition of their earlier crime. In other words out of 27 individuals who had been charged and tried according to formal legal procedure, 80% repeated their initial offense, 20% continued their anti-social conduct in a slightly different manner.

Taken as a whole, these 41 persons have been charged with 70 offenses serious enough to warrant court procedure: 52 of these have been larceny, coupled with breaking and entering, or with using a motor vehicle without authority. The blanket charge "stubborn child" accounts for 10 more, and the remaining 17 offenses are distributed among damage to property, truancy, trespassing and sex delinquencies. In the group of 41 persons there have been 8 commitments to correctional institutions.

Any conclusions based on so small a number of cases cannot be final, but the foregoing facts are certainly indicative and raise a question of further study of present method of dealing with juvenile delinquency. If neither commitment to a correctional institution nor probation serve as deterrents to future misconduct, some other methods should be devised for the curbing of anti-social behavior in individuals under 17 years of age.

The department cannot report any completed research at the present time, but data are being accumulated concerning the spontaneous activity of the low-grade feeble-minded and it is hoped that some information of psychological value will be obtained.



*Educational and Industrial Department:*

There are at present 313 children enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows:

Kindergarten . . . . .	59	Grade III . . . . .	40
Grade I . . . . .	100	Grade IV . . . . .	59
Grade II . . . . .	44	Above Grade IV . . . . .	11

Arranged according to Chronological Age, Mental Age, and Intelligence Quotient, the School children come within the following groups.

<i>Chronological Age</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Mental Age</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>I.Q.</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
6 to 6—11/12 yrs.	3	4 to 4—11/12 yrs.	29	Below 40	6
7 to 7—11/12 yrs.	6	5 to 5—11/12 yrs.	36	40—49	47
8 to 8—11/12 yrs.	16	6 to 6—11/12 yrs.	65	50—59	101
9 to 9—11/12 yrs.	19	7 to 7—11/12 yrs.	66	60—69	116
10 to 10—11/12 yrs.	27	8 to 8—11/12 yrs.	50	70—79	42
11 to 11—11/12 yrs.	31	9 to 9—11/12 yrs.	46	80—84	1
12 to 12—11/12 yrs.	37	10 to 10—11/12 yrs.	17		
13 to 13—11/12 yrs.	44	11 to 11—11/12 yrs.	2		
14 to 14—11/12 yrs.	37	12 to 12—11/12 yrs.	2		
15 to 15—11/12 yrs.	59				
16 to 16—11/12 yrs.	20				
17 yrs. and over	14				

The teaching staff remains the same as in previous years, consisting of one head teacher, one kindergartner, eight grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), and three sense training teachers.

Two hundred and twenty-five children have been enrolled in the 3 Sense Training Classes during the past year, as follows: Seguin classes for young moron and imbecile children, 72; classes at hospital and infirmary for children physically unable to attend classes at school, 29; classes for older imbecile boys, 48; classes for idiot children, 76.

During the fall the class for the older imbecile boys was moved to the school house. This has proved a most satisfactory arrangement.

There were 433 patients enrolled in physical training classes, including 57 adults who attend evening classes. Five demonstrations of gymnastic work were given during the year, the children of all classes from pre-kindergarten to the most advanced grade thus being given an opportunity to display their ability.

Because of the number of children needing physical training it has been necessary to curtail the number of periods spent in such training by the more advanced pupils. A part-time teacher who could supervise sports and take the work of the older boys, would help materially in this situation.

The music teacher has conducted chorus singing, graded to suit their capacity, with the entire group of school children. In addition, there are the following music classes: Girls' Chorus (3-part music), enrollment 71; Glee Club, for younger girls, 42; Boys' Glee Club, 23; Protestant choir, 45; Catholic choir, girls, 45; boys, 25; class for adult imbecile girls, 36; orchestra, 16; junior orchestra, 16; toy (rhythm) orchestra, 70; number of girls taking lessons on instruments, 46; boys' band, 24; in beginner's band, 18. During the school year, five community sings were held. At Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter, appropriate music was especially prepared by the department. The orchestra and band have played for dances and entertainments during the year, both at the school and at Templeton Colony. At the close of the year, the combined band, orchestra, and singing classes, with the aid of the gymnastic classes, gave an entertainment on the front lawn.

During the past year, 163 girls have been enrolled in the domestic science department, 60 of these being school children, and 103 being over 17 years of age. These girls have served four teas to physicians and employees, have made cakes, candies, etc. for 15 parties and birthday cakes for 283 school children, during the school year. An exhibition of cooking was given at the time of the annual school exhibition. The following canning was done by the domestic science classes: 510 qts. rhubarb; 24 qts. tomato preserve; 145 qts. pickles and relishes; 32½ qts. grape

marmalade; 24 glasses grape marmalade; 57 pts. grape, mint, quince, apple jelly; 79½ qts. crabapple honey and apple butter.

Thirty-eight children, non-readers of two or more years retarded in reading, were given remedial work in reading. Of this number, 22 made good or rapid progress, and 16 made slow or fair progress. None of the children coached failed to make some progress. The majority of the children in this group are among the brighter pupils in other subjects. Most of them from repeated failures, have developed an antagonistic attitude toward reading and when they find that they are really being helped, they are most enthusiastic.

During the year, the teachers have held Social Hour one evening each week in the dormitories, not only with the smaller children, as formerly, but with the adult groups. Holiday games were held in the gymnasium or in the dormitories on holiday mornings. At Christmas, 8 plays were given in the children's dormitories as part of the Christmas tree exercises. During the year 5 dramatic entertainments have been given by the school department. For the first time the annual school exhibition was presented in Howe Hall. Both teachers and pupils appreciate having the use of a stage with adequate facilities. Three entertainments were given at Templeton Colony during the year.

Sunday school services are held each Sunday morning for the Protestant children. During the spring, first communion classes were held for the Catholic children.

In the industrial departments, the following numbers were enrolled during the past year: Girls' manual, 246; N.N.W. industrial (adult imbecile girls), 70; knitting room, 45; sewing room, 25; boys' manual, 238; elementary manual training for small boys, 121; voluntary evening classes, 70 girls. Ten girls have received training in the beauty parlor, and 10 boys have received training in the barber shop. From the middle of June until October 16, industrial instructors with their pupils were engaged in work on the farm or in the cannery.

In the Boys' and Girls' Manuals and North Northwest Industrial Classes the following work was done: *weaving*, 5,423 yds. towel and napkin material, 889 yds. rug material, 59 yds. fancy material, 56 yds. curtain material, 5 yds. Wunderloom, Todd looms, 48 mats, 5 face cloths, 1 mat; *embroidery*, 190 runners, 60 center pieces, 18 small doilies, 5 towels, 61 pillows, 6 toys, 3 patchwork quilts, 2 tapestry pictures, 3 burlap runners, 2 burlap pillows, 1 burlap square, 1 Battenburg center piece, 2 needlepoint pictures, 7 prs. curtains, 2 pin cushions, 1 workbox; *Knitting*, 5 face cloths, 3 sweaters, 1 pr. mittens, 1 pillow top, 2 coat hangers, 1½ yds. lace; *Crocheting*, 7 doilies, 16 face cloths, 6 scarfs, 471 yds. edging, 14 medallions, 3 sweaters, 6 coat hangers, 2 chair backs, 2 afghans, 1 pr. bootees, 2 yokes, 1 scarf, 1 doll's outfit; *Basketry*: 1 waste basket, 1 vase, 34 flower baskets, 1 bonbon basket, 1 waste basket mended, 23 baskets shellacked; *Sewing*: 201 doz. garter tips, 88 iron holders, 14 dresses, 3 prs. bloomers, 76 table runners, 56 table squares, 9 beanbags, 24 pin cushions, 4 flags, 1 banner, 2 oilcloth bags, 20 gym. bands, 20 braiding strips, 10 patchwork squares; *Scrapbooks*: 7,300 pictures cut, 77 books made; *Bookbinding*: 83 books and magazines re-bound, 115 books and magazines prepared for binding, 25 books repaired, 12 magazine holders made; *Rugs*: 6 braided rugs, 2 braided table mats, 18 hooked rugs, 7 hooked pillows, 9 table mats, 3 chair sets, 2 dolls, 1 Smyrna rug; *Pictures Puzzles*, 19; *Bandages rolled*, 8,020; *Painted articles*, 29 vases, 7 doz. milkweed pods, 1 lampshade, 7 boxes; *Wall hangings*, 3; *Net bags*, 104; *Knitting Room*: stockings, 3,918 prs.; socks, 99 prs.; caps, 402; mittens, 37 prs.; sweaters, 11; baseball stockings, 60 prs.; scarfs, 4; *Barber Shop*: 9,651 haircuts, 94 shampoos, 7,820 shaves; *Beauty Parlor*: 6,930 haircuts, 291 manicures, 1,440 waves, 1,312 shampoos; *Mattress Making*: 208 new mattresses, 25 mattresses re-made, 198 new pillows, 518 pillows re-made; *Miscellaneous*: willow baskets, 116; brooms, 707; whisk brooms, 38; *Bench Work*: 2,048 brushes backed, 29 pictures mounted, 5 trellises, 1 magazine rack, 23 small boxes, 1 platform, 32 waste baskets, 12 milking stools, 2 bathing benches, 3 rope rubbers, 6 hand rubbers, 116 bases and handles for baskets, 13 mush sticks, 820 coat hangers, 20 bread boards, 37 meat boards, 20 end tables, 38 window boxes, 18 flower stands, 9 door stops, 13 bookcases, 3 bulletin boards, 3 ring toss games, 3 bean bag boards, 5 checker boards, 24 picture puzzle boxes, 12 pegboards with pegs, 13 material boxes, 1 barn yard and animals, 6 ice cream racks; *For Plays and Decorations*: 4 prs. andirons, 58 candles, 42 holders, 2 mangers, 27 wooden frames, 28 wreaths, 2 garlands; *Repair*

*Work:* all beds repaired, 200 chairs, 20 wheel chairs, 47 rocking chairs, 70 rope rubbers covered, 82 tampico brushes repaired, 1 flower stand, 3 rocking horses, 121 settees, 27 tables, 10 stools, 6 sign boards, 264 old brooms taken apart, 5 wardrobes, 702 vegetable boxes, 11 window boxes, 11 seesaws, 79 beds, 7 washboards, 25 step ladders, 74 squillees, 49 sleds, 8 bathing benches, 16 mail bags, 3 bookcases, 3 bulletin boards, 4 desks, 16 bureaus, 10 material boxes, 14 lock boxes, 18 music and towel racks, 54 coat hangers, 655 old scrub brushes taken apart; *Printing:* 67,014 pieces; *Shoe Repairing:* 8,802; scissors sharpened, 278; knives sharpened, 2,044; coir mats, 29; braided mats, 5; chairs cane seated, 42; *Brushes:* 1,646 scrub brushes, 68 short handled brushes, 760 flesh brushes, 40 radiator brushes, 207 Tampico brushes, 30 mops; *Painting:* 80 tables, 120 settees, lawn and house, 37 stools, 19 school boxes, 37 balls, 4 Indian clubs, 6 hoops, 12 material boxes, 22 flower stands, 544 rings, 32 curtain poles, 85 brackets, 78 curtain knobs, 25 ladders, 938 coat hangers, 22 bureaus, 4 andirons, 10 wardrobes, Seguin material, 166 forms, 20 tops, 2 tally boards, 105 hot boards, 4 tubs, 2 magazine racks, 54 bed feet, 8 trellises, 2 corner shelves, 3 lampshades, 4 large play material boxes, 2 lawn chairs, 36 flower sticks, 18 drinking cups, 2 vases, 58 shoes, 5 cabinets, 1 cart, 1 toy house, 2 desks, 3 music racks, 4 seesaws, 1 black board, 100 candles and holders, 46 lock and small boxes, 13 bookcases, 8 refrigerator fixtures, 2 bathing benches, 1 sled, 2 Christmas tree stands, 88 window boxes, 28 waste baskets, 41 pails painted and lettered, 222 beds, 226 chairs, 2 clothes racks, 4 alter rails, 8 checker boards, 12 puzzle boxes, 4 beanbag boards, 12 pegboards, 192 pegs, 75 toys; *Sewing room:* 18,159 pieces, 45 dresses from home material; *Miscellaneous:* G. M. T. R. 8 lace pillows, 2 string beads, 424 crepe paper flowers, 3 crepe paper dolls, 1 purse, 1 hat, 9 colonial mats, 1 cellophane belt, 14 scarfs hemmed, 5 stuffed toys, 1 raffia pocket book, 1 yd. tatting, 1 yarn bell pull (tapestry), 20 stuffed dolls, 16 dolls dressed, 19 string dolls.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$25,137.72.

#### *Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley, on Thursday of each week, dealt with 573 patients. New patients, first visit, 487, and return visits, 86.

These 573 patients (including 41 examined under Section 215 of the Legislative Acts of 1931) were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded 282, dull 83, borderline 70, normal 39, psychosis 44, undiagnosed 2 and deferred 53. In the 41 examined under Section 215 one was examined for the second time under this Section.

From the above figures it is rather striking that only 49% of the cases examined in our out-patient clinics are feeble-minded and there were 7.7% who were actually psychotic and approximately 30% with symptoms suggesting the development of psychosis.

#### *Traveling School Clinic:*

Our year included 40 school weeks. This is one less week than last year. The opening date of schools was deferred in some towns and the closing earlier, because of economic conditions. The same cause is responsible for differences in length of time spent in some places, where the working staff has been curtailed it has not been possible to prepare for as large clinics as formerly.

There were no clinics held by a second unit during this year. We recall no town or city in our district in which the special class has been dropped because of the "depression". In some instances it has been necessary to drop a teacher and merge 3 classes into 2 or place some children in regular grades. In no town have we been told that the clinic was not needed. We do not visit the smaller towns every year. Several of our larger cities are asking for longer assignments. The facilities for special or workshop classes are seldom adequate for the number of candidates especially since the new regulations under the N. R. A. which restrict the employment of adolescents.

The nature of our problems becomes more varied, more interesting and often more difficult to diagnose and plan for. This fact accounts for our smaller total of examinations and the increasing number of deferred cases. The groups of dull and border-line cases continue to be relatively high and to require more time from the examiners.



Again we see a slight increase in the number of feeble-minded. We are meeting, occasionally, children, whose parents, one or both, have been in early clinics and who were in special classes before they left school.

The cooperation which we receive from supervisors, nurses, teachers and others who work with us is most encouraging and unflinching.

The statistical report follows. Eighteen cities and towns were visited and the following list shows number examined in each place. Barnstable, 18; Danvers, 59; Dennis, 6; Fall River, 163; Falmouth, 36; Gloucester, 30; Lowell, 36; Lynn, 64; Martha's Vineyard, 33; New Bedford, 147; Revere, 188; Salem, 38; Somerset, 17; Swansea, 16; Waltham, 60; Watertown, 31; Worcester, 341; and Yarmouth 1.

The total number examined was 1,284; First examinations, 1,066; second examinations, 179; third examinations, 38; and fourth examination, 1.

The diagnoses of the 1,284 cases were as follows: feeble-minded, 550; border-line, 321; dull, 169; basal norm, 59; superior, 1 and deferred, 184.

The physical and mental conditions noted were as follows: anemia, 2; cardiac complications, 6; enlarged cervical glands, 28; chorea, 2; defective delinquents, 14; potential delinquents, 30; dementia praecox, 4; post-encephalitic lethargica, 2; endocrine imbalance, 27; epilepsy, 14; hydrocephaly, 2; microcephaly, 1; mongoloid imbecile, 3; post-poliomyelitis, 6; psychoneurosis, 10; psychopathic personality, 18; psychosis, undiagnosed or pre-psychotic condition, 19; congenital syphilis, 18; torticollis, 1; tuberculosis, 5; and brain damage, 10.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: dental clinic, 554; ear clinic, 57; eye clinic, 269; throat clinic, 198; neurological clinic, 1; posture training, 100; underweight, 220 and child guidance clinic, 27.

The recommendations to school departments were as follows: special class, 689; ungraded or coaching class, 205; exclude from school, 38; institutional care now, 126; institutional care later, 78; continue in regular grades, 226; speech training, 141 and training for reading disability, 14.

A comparison of numbers examined and diagnosed over a period of the last 11 years shows that in 1922, 1,564 individuals were examined and 1,271 were diagnosed as feeble-minded. In 1933, 1,284 individuals were examined and only 550 were definitely diagnosed as feeble-minded.

These figures only indicate clearly that the clinic is utilized by the public school systems for the solution of problems other than definitely feeble-minded and accounts to a degree for the smaller number examined, as it is obvious that a longer time has to be spent in the examination of those with other problems than those of mental defect. It is also true that an increasing number of border-line, dull and even basal norm individuals are presented for examination though definitely retarded in school and the problem is not mental defect. This type of case also requires more time for examination than does the case of low level of mentality.

#### *Clinical Teaching:*

There were 35 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from Mt. Ida Junior College Class of Sociology, Simmons College, Webber College, Lasell Junior College, Harvard University, Massachusetts School of Art and Psychology Class, Posse Nissen School, Northeastern University, Clark University, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Middlesex College, Boston University School of Medicine, Tufts College, Boston Council Social Agencies, New England Sanitarium and Hospital, Perkins Institution, Malden Hospital. McLean Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, Newton Hospital, Goddard Hospital—Brockton, Ring's Sanitarium, Framingham State Teachers College, Fitchburg State Teachers College, and Salem State Teachers College.

*Official Visitors:* (15 states and 7 foreign countries):

During the past year we have had visitors from California, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Washington, D. C., and from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, England, Germany, India, Scotland and Canada.

#### *Amusements:*

It has been a source of great pleasure to our patients that we have our Assembly Hall, dedicated in May as Howe Hall by vote of the Board of Trustees. The utilization of this hall is also a great asset to our employees and particularly the



school department by leaving the gymnasium of the school department for occupancy for purely physical education. The equipment of Howe Hall with modern movie-tone apparatus, electrical devices and stage equipment, is very much appreciated, and also gives us adequate and proper facilities for observation of religious services.

Music under the direction of the educational department is one of our greatest assets in entertainment and we have under the direction of the music teacher, 16 girls trained in the use of 7 musical instruments who form our orchestra. Under the direction of this same department, the boys have a band consisting of 24 pieces, which has been a very valuable asset in our special holiday entertainments, such as Christmas, Fourth of July and the Annual Exhibition, and our regular entertainments that are held in the Assembly Hall.

The Boy Scout Troop No. 15 has been continued through the year. Twenty scouts were awarded merit badges at the Waltham Court of Honor, 8 were taken in on probation, 4 were promoted to tenderfoots, 4 to second class, 4 to first class and one promoted to life scout.

Many of the older boys are leaving the institution. Our type of admission in the past few years has changed considerably and a less number of individuals of proper age for Scout training are admitted, together with the fact that our waiting list is so large and admission of individuals of such type that behavior has been fully as serious, if not more serious a problem than the mental defect, and recruiting to the Troop is very much decreased. In all probability for the present, the scout troop will have to be discontinued.

The Girls' Club has had several parties during the year and 20 girls received club rings for good conduct.

We have had the regular dances, baseball games with the intramural leagues, and extramural games with teams from the Metropolitan State Hospital, Belcher-town State School and Wrentham State School. Baseball games were held between the Colony teams and the teams at Waverley. We have also had speed ball, hockey and all other out-door entertainment activities in accordance with the season.

#### *Farm Products:*

The total valuation of farm production for this year was \$77,723.93. Our farm production has been as follows: In *pounds*, asparagus, 11,252; beets, 137,688; beet greens, 18,760; dried beans, 8,989; string beans, 55,233; shell beans, 1,456; broccoli, 409; cabbage, 120,163; carrots, 287,208; cauliflower, 3,927; celery, 7,968; swiss chard, 19,375; green corn, 48,763; cucumbers, 30,672; egg plant, 4,942; lettuce, 27,547; muskmelon, 2,847; onions, 110,466; parsley, 53; peppers, 3,330; potatoes, 492,292; pumpkin, 3,230; radish, 8,818; rhubarb, 10,891; spinach, 26,891; summer squash, 25,368; winter squash, 93,058; tomatoes, 51,917; turnips, 224,848; apples, 1sts. 223,404; apples, 2nds. 86,421; crabapples, 8,445; blackberries, 1,202.4; grapes, 4,958; peaches, 120; pears, 9,850; plums, 2,295; strawberries, 2,692; beef, 18,656; pork, 19,360; veal, 172; milk, 978,296.2; ensilage, 201,375; fodder corn, 2,804; stover, 35,320; hay No. 1, 178 tons; green hay, 15 tons; meadow hay, 8 tons; wood, 475 cords and 122 tons Ice.

The total production from apple orchards for the whole institution was 2,151 barrels.

The total farm products (not including milk) equalled 1,517.57 tons, of which 944.05 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony during the past year to a total of 71,500 feet.

While our farm production was not equal to that of previous years and some of the crops were complete failures, we did have 4 acres of carrots that yielded 868 bushels per acre, about 5 acres of cabbage which yielded 57½ tons, a fifth of an acre of egg plant which yielded 4,942 lbs. or at the rate of 24,071 lbs. per acre and one half acre of grapes which yielded about 2½ tons.

It gives me great satisfaction to report that we have had no replacement by purchase for our herds either at Waverley or at Templeton Colony, on milch cows since 1924. We are again absolutely free from tuberculosis and accredited both at Waverley and Templeton and accredited as abortion free by agglutination test in our entire herd.

*Canning:*

There were 18,560.33 gallons of fruits and vegetables canned for winter use as compared with 23,444.25 gallons in 1932.

*Construction:*

As indicated by the Trustees' report, we will give details of our present situation as to construction and report the present status as to special appropriations.

The program as laid out and approved by the Trustees for completion of the institution for 2,000 bed capacity at the parent institution has progressed. Since the annual report of last year we have completed and accepted Assembly Building, Nursery Building, Dormitory for older women, Employees' Dormitory and Contagious Hospital. We have also completed a tunnel from Power House to Laundry, an appropriation for walks and roads, an extension of hot water lines, heating plant equipment and engineering services for water supply at Templeton Colony.

There remains in the program for the completion of the institution the following itemization of construction as approved by the Board of Trustees and submitted for future legislative approval or by means of funds obtained through the National Recovery Act with approval of the Public Works Commission.

1. Infirmary building for younger female children, to accommodate 100.
2. Two buildings for young girls to accommodate 100 in each.
3. Building for young boys to accommodate 100.
4. Building for older men, to accommodate 100, infirmary type.
5. Hospital facilities for male patients and male employees, and female patients and female employees, to accommodate 50.
6. Administration building.
7. Sewer facilities extension.
8. Two cottages for officer employees.
9. Revamping and alteration of house purchased with land from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for duplex house for officer employees.
10. Street lighting.
11. Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities.
12. Water supply at Templeton Colony.
13. Building for propagation of agricultural and horticultural plants.
14. Laundry equipment for Templeton Colony and Waverley.
15. Equipment for new buildings under present construction.
16. Remodeling center wing of West Building for added dining-room and reception room with toilet facilities.
17. Roads, grading and side-walks.
18. Telephone extension.
19. Purchase of certain parcels of land in Waltham.

Of the above items certain essentials are necessary previous to construction of buildings for occupancy by patients and are urgently needed even for our present condition, and they are as follows:

- Sewer facilities extension.
- Additional street lighting.
- Extension of power, heating and lighting facilities.
- Water supply for Templeton Colony.
- Laundry equipment.
- Equipment for buildings already constructed.

*Repairs Ordinary and Repairs and Renewals:*

The following list of work has been accomplished by the maintenance force of the institution under the direction of the foreman mechanic and the chief engineer.

Completed installation of street lights from Waverley Oaks Road to Trapelo Road, a total of 18 lights.

New lighting equipment at Farm House.

General painting on outside and inside of all buildings where necessary.

Floors renewed in Horse barn.

1,200 square yards of crushed stone and asphalt surfaced roadway at Waverley Oaks Road entrance.

Resurfaced entire length of Hill Road, 2,750 square yds.

1,700 sq. yds. surfaced with gravel on road and circle from Service Building to East Building.

Fireproof ceiling in basement of Baldwin Cottage.

Offices remodelled in Administration Building.

Two new annexes to Farm House.

Sorting bag racks, remodeled name boards and new stands in laundry.

Concrete road starting at Administration Building and ending below Tarbell Hall.

Concrete walks and steps at Seguin Hall, Howe Hall, Contagious Hospital, and Tarbell Hall.

Concrete platforms, racks and sills and bins for storage in salvage yards.

Necessary repairs made to roofs and gutters throughout the institution.

Bumper stones set along edges of all new roadways.

6 acres meadow land cleared and seeded, ready for crop of hay in 1934 at Templeton Colony.

6 acres meadow land, partially cleared, will be completed early in 1934; and 4 acres upland cleared at Templeton Colony.

500 ft. stone road completed between Narragansett Colony and Eliot Road.

All the wooden buildings at the Colony have had one coat of paint on the outside.

Bridge at Brook House, Templeton Colony, widened, same as original construction.

200 ft. stone road completed on Brook House hill.

200 yds. road, 2/3 completed, from Athol Road towards the Farm House, Templeton Colony.

#### *Financial Statement:*

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$516,049.89; for maintenance; and \$110,890.90 for special appropriations. The average number of patients was 1,738.45, giving a weekly per capita cost for maintenance of \$5.70.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the staff and personnel for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM A. GREENE, *Superintendent.*

### FINANCIAL REPORT

#### *To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933.

#### STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Board of patients . . . . .	\$22,675.32
Personal services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement . . . . .	218.77
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	\$100.07
Food . . . . .	1,177.70
Clothing and materials . . . . .	166.30
Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	12.30
Medical and general care . . . . .	.40
Heat and other plant operations . . . . .	—
Garage and grounds . . . . .	—
Repairs ordinary . . . . .	128.49
Repairs and renewals . . . . .	—
Arts and crafts sales . . . . .	—
Farm (itemize) cows and calves, \$207.92; hides, \$46.49; Sundries, \$24.90 . . . . .	279.31
Total sales . . . . .	1,864.57
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances . . . . .	\$85.71
Rents . . . . .	735.00
Total miscellaneous . . . . .	820.71
Total earnings for the year . . . . .	\$25,579.37
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION	
Balance from previous year, brought forward . . . . .	\$13,924.33
Appropriation, current year . . . . .	533,650.00
Total . . . . .	\$547,574.33
Expenditures as follows:	
1. Personal services . . . . .	\$298,067.79
2. Food . . . . .	64,548.96
3. Medical and general care . . . . .	7,250.56



4. Religious instruction . . . . .	2,513.00	
5. Farm . . . . .	23,082.65	
6. Heat and other plant operation . . . . .	57,748.62	
7. Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	6,366.25	
8. Garage and grounds . . . . .	3,514.51	
9. Clothing and materials . . . . .	16,119.74	
10. Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	20,938.47	
11. Repairs ordinary . . . . .	12,059.33	
12. Repairs and renewals . . . . .	3,840.01	
Total maintenance expenditures . . . . .		\$516,049.89
Balance of maintenance appropriation, November 30, 1933 . . . . .		\$31,524.44
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS		
Balance December 1, 1932, brought forward . . . . .		\$126,772.67
Appropriations for current year . . . . .		—
Total . . . . .		\$126,772.67
Expended during the year (see statement below) . . . . .	\$110,890.90	
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth . . . . .	15,053.13	
(Star balances below that are reverting) . . . . .		\$125,944.03
Balance November 30, 1933, carried to next year . . . . .		\$828.64

APPROPRIATION	Act or Resolve Chap. Yr.	Total Amount Appropriated	Expended during Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at end of Year
Furnishing kitchen and dining room . . . . .	245-1931	\$35,563.25	—	\$35,333.49	\$229.76*
Purchase of additional land . . . . .	245-1931	26,000.00	—	25,632.59	367.41*
Sprinklers . . . . .	245-1931	2,800.00	—	1,982.00	818.00*
Walks and roads . . . . .	245-1931	5,000.00	2,866.08	4,729.03	270.97*
Hot water lines . . . . .	245-1931	17,500.00	9,770.72	17,335.18	164.82*
Equipment Heat plant . . . . .	245-1931	60,000.00	3,161.55	56,740.44	3,259.56*
Building Contagious hospital . . . . .	245-1931	15,000.00	8,843.56	14,655.51	344.49*
Employees' Dormitory . . . . .	268-1931	152,436.75	22,701.76	151,330.56	1,106.19*
Assembly building . . . . .	268-1931	80,000.00	11,958.35	79,931.09	68.91*
Nursery building . . . . .	268-1931	59,000.00	9,257.42	58,942.81	57.19*
Two schoolrooms . . . . .	268-1931	25,000.00	—	22,555.42	2,444.58*
Infirmiry building construction . . . . .	269-1931	146,400.00	20,796.90	141,693.45	4,706.55*
Furnishing infirmiry building . . . . .	269-1931	7,600.00	1,519.74	7,409.04	190.96*
Furnishing and equipping new buildings . . . . .	268-1931	22,610.43	14,700.02	21,586.69	1,023.74*
Employees' quarters . . . . .	170-1932	40,000.00	5,314.80	39,594.41	405.59
Water supply, Templeton Colony . . . . .	170-1932	1,000.00	—	576.95	423.05
		\$695,910.43	\$110,890.90	\$680,028.66	\$15,881.77

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of patients has been, 1,738.45.  
 Total cost of maintenance, \$516,049.89.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year) \$5.70.  
 Total receipts for the year, \$25,579.37.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of, \$2829.  
 Total net cost of maintenance for year (total maintenance less total receipts), \$490,470.52.  
 Net weekly per capita, \$5.42.

Respectfully submitted,  
 EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

## VALUATION

November 30, 1933

## REAL ESTATE

Land, 2,051.69 acres . . . . .	\$150,261.00
Buildings . . . . .	2,028,466.59
	\$2,178,727.59

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	\$5,597.94
Food . . . . .	27,709.40
Clothing and materials . . . . .	32,555.28
Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	228,113.78
Medical and general care . . . . .	24,135.33
Heat and other plant operation . . . . .	14,294.82
Farm . . . . .	59,070.20
Garage and grounds . . . . .	10,694.09
Repairs . . . . .	14,824.38
	\$416,995.22

## SUMMARY

Real estate . . . . .	\$2,178,727.59
Personal property . . . . .	416,995.22
	\$2,595,722.81

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1933

*Cash Statement*

Balance on hand December 1, 1932									\$1,295.40
<i>Receipts</i>									
Income from invested funds								\$3,351.50	
Less: Accrued interest on bond purchased								13.47	
Interest on deposits									3,338.03
Sale of Rowell real estate									10.75
Final settlement from Rowell bequest									3,950.00
Dividend in liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds									3,412.21
Puget Sound Power Company bonds matured									90.00
									3,000.00
<i>Payments</i>									
Auditor									\$15,096.39
Rent of safe deposit box									25.00
Personal services									11.00
Miscellaneous expenses									429.36
Federal revenue taxes									34.04
Purchase of securities									20
\$1,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada bond 5s 1955									955.30
Transferred to savings banks									12,000.00
Balance on hand November 30, 1933									\$13,454.90
									1,641.49
									\$15,096.39

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS  
November 30, 1933

				November 30, 1933			
				Securities	Bonds	Par Value	Cost
5	\$1,000	5	%	Alabama Power Company	1951	\$5,000.00	\$5,187.50
2	1,000	5	%	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1965	2,000.00	1,992.50
5	1,000	5	%	Appalachian Electric Power Company	1956	5,000.00	5,050.00
2	1,000	5	%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1960	2,000.00	1,733.75
2	1,000	5	%	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	1955	2,000.00	1,812.80
2	1,000	4	%	Boston and Maine Railroad	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	1,000	5	%	Boston and Maine Railroad	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	1,000	4	%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
3	1,000	4	%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1958	3,000.00	2,859.90
2	1,000	4	%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	1,000	4	%	Illinois Central Railroad	1957	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	1,000	5	%	International Securities Corporation	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	1,000	5½	%	Iowa Railway and Light Corporation	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	1,000	5½	%	Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guaranty Co.	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	1,000	4	%	Nashua Street Railway Company	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
5	1,000	4½	%	Northern States Power Company	1961	5,000.00	4,885.00
3	1,000	4½	%	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	1981	3,000.00	2,760.00
4	1,000	4	%	Union Pacific Railway Company	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	1,000	5	%	Wisconsin & Minnesota Power & Light Co.	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00
12	100			Shares State Street Trust Company	Stock	1,200.00	3,600.00
						\$74,200.00	\$70,560.50
Savings Banks Deposits							
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank						\$4,000.00	
Franklin Savings Bank						2,000.00	
Provident Institution for Savings						4,000.00	
Suffolk Savings Bank						2,000.00	
							\$12,000.00
Real Estate							
Cowich Land in Templeton						\$350.00	
Dyer Land in Templeton						800.00	
Norcross Land in Templeton						1,250.00	
Thompson Land in Templeton						300.00	
							\$2,700.00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company							1,641.49
							\$86,901.99

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN, Treasurer.

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

## REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1933.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book and ledger was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

During the year, one \$1,000. Bell Telephone Company of Canada bond was purchased and three \$1,000. bonds of the Puget Sound Power Company matured.

The sum of \$3,412.21 was received from the Rowell Estate, being the final settlement of the bequest of Mary R. Rowell. The estate previously received as a part of this bequest was disposed of during the year for the sum of \$3,950.

A dividend of \$90 was received as a part of the liquidation of the defaulted bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds.

The income on investments was verified. With the exception of the interest on the bonds of the Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company, which is in process of liquidation, and the interest on the bonds of the Nashua Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, all other income was accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION  
Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1933

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1932:		
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company . . . . .	\$1,295.40	
Investments, securities at par . . . . .	76,200.00	
		<hr/>
		\$77,495.40
Income:		
Regular interest on investments. . . . .	\$3,351.50	
Less:		
Accrued interest on bond purchased . . . . .	13.47	
		<hr/>
		3,338.03
Interest on bank deposits . . . . .		10.75
Securities matured . . . . .		3,000.00
Sale of Rowell real estate . . . . .		3,950.00
Rowell bequest . . . . .		3,412.21
Dividend in liquidation of Lincoln Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company bonds . . . . .		90.00
		<hr/>
		\$91,296.39
General expenditures . . . . .		\$499.40
Federal revenue taxes . . . . .		.20
Purchase of securities:		
\$1,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada bond . . . . .		955.30
Decrease in par value of securities. . . . .		2,000.00
Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1932:		
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company . . . . .	\$1,641.49	
Cash in savings banks . . . . .	12,000.00	
Investments, securities at par . . . . .	74,200.00	
		<hr/>
		87,841.49
		<hr/>
		\$91,296.39
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash . . . . .		\$13,641.49
Securities at cost . . . . .		70,560.50
Real estate . . . . .		2,700.00
		<hr/>
		\$86,901.99
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Bond liquidation account . . . . .		\$565.00
Walter E. Fernald State School Corporation balancing account. . . . .		86,336.99
		<hr/>
		\$86,901.99

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,  
December 4, 1933. Auditor.



December 4, 1933.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, Middlesex, s.s.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK J. SULLIVAN

Notary Public.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLEMINDED  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

Data correct at end of institution year September 30, 1933

1. Date of opening as an institution for feeble-minded, 1847									
2. Type of institution: State.									
3. Institution plant:									
Value of institution property:									
Real estate including buildings . . . . .								\$2,178,727.59	
Personal property . . . . .								416,995.22	
Total . . . . .								\$2,595,722.81	
Total acreage of main institution property owned, 203.29.									
Colonies, owned, number, total acreage, 1,848.4.									
Total acreage under cultivation during year, 560.48.									
4. Officers and employees:									
	Actually in Service at			Vacancies at End					
	End of Year			of Year					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Superintendents . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Assistant superintendents . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Other staff physicians . . . . .	3	5	8	—	—	—			
Psychologists . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—			
Dentists . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Principal of school . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Teachers of grade subjects . . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—			
Teachers of special subjects . . . . .	1	7	8	—	—	—			
Social workers . . . . .	—	3	3	—	—	—			
Stewards . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Graduate nurses . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Matrons . . . . .	—	19	19	—	—	—			
Attendants . . . . .	45	138	183	—	5	5			
All others . . . . .	60	57	117	2	1	3			
Total officers and employees . . . . .	113	241	354	2	6	8			
5. Census of patient population at end of year:									
In institution:									
	M.	WHITE		M.	COLORED				
		F.	T.		F.	T.			
Feeble-minded (not epileptic) . . . . .	960	670	1,630	17	11	28			
Feeble-minded epileptics . . . . .	35	31	66	2	2	4			
Others (specify) I. Q. .75 or over . . . . .	30	12	42	—	—	—			
Total . . . . .	1,025	713	1,738	19	13	32			
Enrolled but Absent from Institution*									
	M.	WHITE		M.	COLORED				
		F.	T.		F.	T.			
On parole . . . . .	22	40	62	—	1	1			
On visit . . . . .	30	16	46	1	—	1			
On escape (not paroled) . . . . .	12	1	13	1	—	1			
Total . . . . .	64	57	121	2	1	3			
Grand Total . . . . .	1,089	770	1,859	21	14	35			
6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year . . . . .				M.	F.	T.			
*Includes 2 males on I. Q. .75 and over.				1,032	689	1,721			
Includes 5 females on I. Q. .75 and over.									

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See Treasurer's report for data requested under this table

TABLE 3 (a) *Movement of Feeble-minded Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1932 and ending September 30, 1933

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution . . . . .	1,021	633	1,654
Away from institution . . . . .	51	51	102
Total . . . . .	1,072	684	1,756
2. Admissions during year:			
a. First admissions . . . . .	60	96	156
b. Readmissions . . . . .	8	9	17
c. Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded . . . . .	3	2	5
Total received during year . . . . .	71	107	178

3. Total on books during year	1,143	791	1,934
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths)	41	24	65
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state	2	2	4
6. Died during year	14	6	20
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year	57	32	89
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution	1,014	714	1,728
Away from institution.	64	53	117
Total actual cards	1,078	767	1,845

TABLE 3 (b) *Movement of Total Patient Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1932 and ending September 30, 1933

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution	1,041	653	1,694
Away from institution.	55	56	111
Total	1,096	709	1,805
2. Received during year	78	111	189
3. Total on books during year	1,174	820	1,994
4. Discharged:			
a. Into community	47	27	74
b. To all other institutions.	3	3	6
c. Died	14	6	20
Total	64	36	100
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution	1,044	726	1,770
Away from institution	66	58	124
Total	1,110	784	1,894

NOTE:—Owing to the various changes in I. Q. occurring during the course of the Year it is impossible to have Table 3 balance at the end of the year. Some patients classified as Feeble-minded at beginning of the statistical year have been given a classification of Not Mentally Defective before the end of statistical year. Conversely, patients Not Mentally Defective who were not included in the totals for this table at the beginning of the statistical year will have been given a new I. Q. bringing them within the Feeble-minded group by the end of the institution year.

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE:—Tables 4–14 inclusive, contain statistics for year ended September 30, 1933, and refer to feeble-minded population only.

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot	6	13	19	5	11	16	1	2	3
Imbecile	18	34	52	15	30	45	3	4	7
Moron	44	58	102	40	55	95	4	3	7
Total	68	105	173	60	96	156	8	9	17

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	M.	F.	T.	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.	60	93	153	34	29	24	33	41	28
Australia.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Belgium.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Canada <sup>1</sup>	—	2	2	7	10	4	9	6	4
England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
France.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Germany.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1
Greece.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Ireland.	—	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2
Italy.	—	—	—	8	9	8	16	13	13
Poland.	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	5	3
Portugal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Russia.	—	—	—	2	2	2	10	10	9
Scotland.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Sweden.	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	2
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
Unascertained	—	—	—	4	1	1	6	1	1
Total	60	96	156	60	60	43	96	96	75

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males			Females			Total		
Citizens by birth	60			93			153		
Aliens	—			3			3		
Total	60			96			156		

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years	21	21	42	3	5	8	7	4	11	11	12	23
10 to 14 years	30	34	64	1	1	2	6	16	22	23	17	40
15 to 19 years	6	29	35	—	4	4	—	7	7	6	18	24
20 to 24 years	2	9	11	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	6	6
25 to 29 years	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
30 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	60	96	156	5	11	16	15	30	45	40	55	95

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	60 96 156			5 11 16			15 30 45			40 55 95		
Single	60	96	156	5	11	16	15	30	45	40	55	95
Total	60	96	156	5	11	16	15	30	45	40	55	95

TABLE 9. *Population of Place of Residence of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

POPULATION	1 1 2			— — —			— — —			1 1 2		
0- 2,499	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
2,500- 9,999	4	9	13	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	9
10,000- 24,999	10	23	33	1	3	4	3	5	8	6	15	21
25,000- 49,999	11	5	16	1	—	1	4	4	8	6	1	7
50,000- 99,999	11	10	21	—	3	3	2	6	8	9	1	10
100,000-249,999	7	26	33	—	2	2	2	5	7	5	19	24
250,000-499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000+	16	22	38	3	2	5	3	8	11	10	12	22
Total	60	96	156	5	11	16	15	30	45	40	55	95

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	— 3 3			— — —			— 1 1			— 2 2		
Dependent	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Marginal	60	93	153	5	11	16	15	29	44	40	53	93
Total	60	96	156	5	11	16	15	30	45	40	55	95

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	1 1 2			— 1 1			1 — 1			— — —		
Under 10 years	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	6	2	8	1	—	1	3	2	5	2	—	2
15 to 19 years	20	5	25	—	—	—	5	1	6	15	4	19
20 to 24 years	9	6	15	1	—	1	1	1	2	7	5	12
25 to 29 years	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4
30 to 34 years	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
35 to 39 years	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
40 to 44 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
45 to 49 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	41	24	65	3	2	5	11	5	16	27	17	44



TABLE 11-A. *School Residence During this Admission of First Court Admissions Discharged During 1933*

	Number			Average Net School Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot . . . . .	3	1	4	12.66	12	9.52
Imbecile . . . . .	11	5	16	3.51	6.35	4.39
Moron . . . . .	25	13	38	4.65	6.51	5.29
Total . . . . .	39	19	58	5.01	6.27	5.42

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 to 14 years . . . . .	1	3	4	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 to 19 years . . . . .	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
20 to 24 years . . . . .	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
30 to 34 years . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 39 years . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years . . . . .	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 49 years . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 54 years . . . . .	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 59 years . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 years and over . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	14	6	20	8	6	14	5	—	5	1	—	1

TABLE 13. *Causes of Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH												
<i>General Diseases:</i>												
Influenza . . . . .	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of lungs . . . . .	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer . . . . .	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Nervous System:</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage) . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Circulatory System</i>												
Endocarditis and myocarditis . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory System:</i>												
Bronchitis . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lobar pneumonia . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Digestive System:</i>												
Hernia and intestinal obstruction . . . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	14	6	20	8	6	14	5	—	5	1	—	1

TABLE 14. *Average Length of School Stay During the Present Admission of All Cases in Residence on September 30, 1933*

	Number			Average Length of Residence in Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot . . . . .	226	155	381	15.24	15.25	15.24
Imbecile . . . . .	415	285	700	16.01	14.59	15.43
Moron . . . . .	373	274	647	8.22	8.80	8.46
Not Mentally Defective . . . . .	30	12	42	6.46	11.57	7.92
Total . . . . .	1,044	726	1,770	12.78	12.59	12.67





